



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

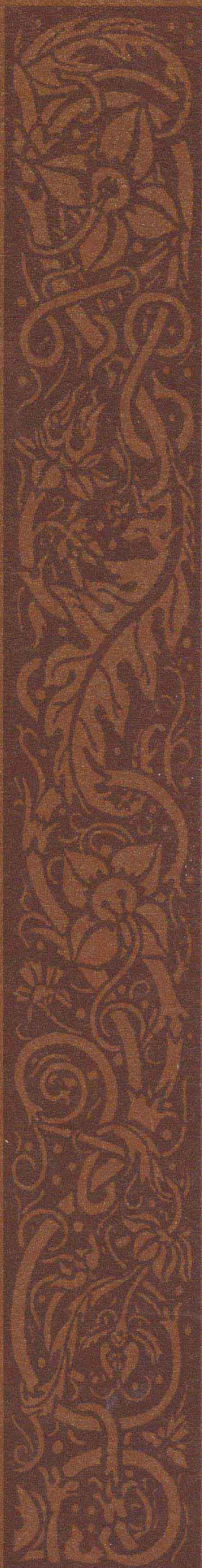
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GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社



“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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158	M101-7	118	R. M. Tindall 表示在其领事馆辖区里不存在领事代办处	1875-5-14	471
159	M101-7	9	F. R. Talbot 表示即日开始负责领事馆	1875-5-14	473
160	M101-7		J. R. Coryell 附寄邮递转送的账目	1875-5-17	475
161	M101-7	30	F. R. Talbot 附寄领事馆财产的详细账目	1875-5-22	476
162	M101-7	5	R. M. Tindall 等人致广州领事馆的信	1875-5-14	478
163	M101-7	1	C. P. Lincoln 表示接受任命。附寄合同和誓约	1875-6-8	480
164	M101-7	2	C. P. Lincoln 关于工资款项支取通知的信件	1875-6-19	481
165	M101-7		C. P. Lincoln 表示还没有收到工资款项,不过他表示能够在 1875 年 7 月 10 日启程前往就职	1875-6-30	482

Mr Wood

N^o 88.  
R. G. W. Jewell The Department of State.
Subject Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

Abstract of Contents.

Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account for
the Fourth Quarter of 1873.

N^o 88.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st January 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward
to the Department of State, the Rent and ~
Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Con-
sulate, for the Fourth Quarter of the year 1873;
accompanied by Vouchers N^{os} 1, 111 and 112
and by Exchange Vouchers N^{os} 85 and 86. ~

This account sums up a total (not including
the cost of Exchange) of One hundred
and Sixteen and $\frac{16}{100}$ dollars
and a grand total (including the cost of Ex-
change) of One hundred and ~
Thirty-six and $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars ~
for which sum I have this day drawn my ~
draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at
fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul

Inclosures_____

[over

N^o 1_____ Receipt for Rent

„ 85 and 86_____ Exchange Vouchers

Mr. Wood

No. 2 Consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. S. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Quarterly Returns

Abstract of Contents

Consul forwards Quarterly Returns for the
Fourth Quarter of 1873. -

N^o 89.

United States Consulate,
Boston, 1st January 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to the Department of State, the following Quarterly Returns, which it is my duty to forward, viz: Copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110—Register of Official Letters Received, N^o 111—Register of Official Letters Sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels N^o 113—Return of Deceased American Citizens, N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce, N^o 115—Names of persons employed at the Consulate N^o 117—Aggregate of Fees Received N^o 98—All of which, I trust, you will find correct, and according to Form.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Inlosures Returns, Nos. ^{stat} 110, ^{per} 111, ^{per} 112, ^{stat} 113, ^{per} 114, ^{stat} 115, ^{per} 117 and 98.

Form No. 114

YES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. S. W. Jewell*, U. S. Consul at *Canton*, from *30 June* to *30 Sept 1873*, inclusive.

DATE OF DEATH.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>Feb 23 1873</i>	<i>Maurice A. Lorne</i>	<i>Was a native of St. Thomas, W. I. - Naturalized in San Francisco. Left that city in 1855 or 1856, and has not been in the United States since</i>		<i>Canton #102704</i>		<i>None to be held one year, subject to claims of creditors.</i>
<div></div>						

R. S. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

Form No. 21. 11.4

AMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. G. W. Jewell* U. S. Consul at *Canton, China*, from *October 1st 1873* to *December 31st 1873* inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
	<i>No Item</i>					
	<i>No Item</i>					
	<i>No Item</i>					

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at *Canton, China*

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1873					
July 1 st	11	Hon. Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D. C.	Advising the Secretary that consul has drawn draft upon him for residue of Salary for the past Quarter.		16
"	30	Hon. A. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forward account and receipt for Salary of Interpreters		32
"	76	Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forward Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account with all the Vouchers.		
"	33	Rev. Daniel Crooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	The new and old Appo pay their respects to ~ consul this day.		
"	43	Circular N ^o 43 To American Merchants at Canton.	Living exports of Raw Silk for the month of June to the United States.		
"	44	Circular N ^o 44 To all Foreign Citizens at Canton.	Announcing postponement of Sale of the effects of the late Mr. A. Corica.		
"	77	Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forward the usual Quarterly and Semi-annual Returns.		
"	31	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forward the usual Quarterly Returns for the Quarter ending with 30 th June 1873.		88
"	32	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forward the Account current—no Vouchers		24
"	33	Hon. A. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding my Salary Account for the quarter just closed.		24
" 2 nd	31	Hon. Fredk. G. Low as Minister at Peking	Forwarding transcript of the case at Peking		

"	2 nd	31	Hon. Fredk. P. Low U. S. Minister at Peking Peking, China	Forwarding transcript of the case of Gideon Nye fr. vs Bull, Purdon & Co. in appeal.	
"	"	74	O. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai, China	Requesting that the Vice Consul General will forward the enclosed dispatch and transcript to the U. S. Minister at Peking.	5. 52
"	3 rd	8	Bull, Purdon & Co. Hong Kong	Your appeal from the ~ judgment of this con- sulate has gone forward.	
"	"	75	O. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai, China.	Requesting the Vice Consul General to forward to the Hon. Secretary of State en- closed Accounts and Returns.	1. 84
"	4 th	13	His Honor Shung Lei late Hoppo, Canton.	Have learned from your ~ dispatch of the 3 rd inst. that you have yielded to a successor the duties of your late office.	
"	"	78	Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Concerning the settlement of Hospital dues from steamer Spark.	
"	"	76	O. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai, China	Forward the foregoing dis- patch to the Hon. Secretary of State.	48
"	5 th	9	Bull, Purdon & Co. Hong Kong	Please describe, precisely, the parts of the evidence and letters in your case that you desire copies of.	
"	6 th	2	Krumminacher & Co. Hong Kong	Have your account against Est. of M. A. Cornea. It is all right.	
"	"	10	Bull, Purdon & Co. Hong Kong.	Send you copies of letters as desired.	
"	"	2	Joseph Muffitt Canton.	Your account against Est. of M. A. Cornea, although	

"	"	2	Hong Kong. Joseph Muffitt Canton.	as desired. Your account against Est. of M. A. Correa, although small should be proved in accordance with law.	
"	11 th	62	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Two Invoices	24
"	"	25	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Seven Invoices	64
"	"	6	Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass.	One Invoice	24
"	"	3	T. L. Burrows Canton.	The time for filing claims of U. S. Soldiers to Bounty has been extended by Congress	
"	12 th	93	His Excellency Sui Lin Viceroy, Canton	Acknowledging receipt of his dispatch of the 5 th inst., and closing up the case of Leung Anin.	
"	14 th	34	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	The Viceroy sends some Man- darins to the Consul today at 11 o'clock. Please	
"	18 th	63	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	attend punctually Forwarding fifteen Invoices	72
"	21 st	11	T. B. Cunningham Canton	Better invoice them and have the invoice certified	
"	22 nd	32	Russell M. Canton.	Suggest a means of obviating the necessity of making a new Invoice	
"	23 rd	35	Rev. L. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton	Wish copies of the despatches of the Viceroy in reply to Consul concerning the arrest of Leung Anin.	
"	"	94	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c.	Have had no acknowledg- ment of receipt of Consul's last dispatch concerning the Leung Anin case.	

"	"	94	His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c.	Have had no acknowledg- ment of receipt of consuls' last dispatch concerning the Leung Anin case.	
"	24 th	64	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Seven Invoices,	48
"	"	26	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Four Invoices	40
"	25 th	36	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Concerning the imperfection of translations and copies into the Chinese.	
"	"	37	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Again concerning the imperfection of translations and copies of dispatches into the Chinese.	
"	28 th	95	His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	The Leung Anin affair again discussed at length in reply to His Excellency.	
"	"	8	Rev. G. F. Preston Canton.	Can you accompany Con- sul to the Viceroy's Ya- mun on Wednesday next?	
"	29 th	38	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Must be ready to visit Viceroy with Consul to- morrow.	
"	"	96	His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Consul desires an audience tomorrow at 12 o'clock M.	
"	31 st	39	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Consul desires your presence at the consulate tomorrow at 11 o'clock A. M.	
"	"	39	Gideon Nye Jr. Canton.	Your late servant will be returned tomorrow, and no doubt will be re- arrested immediately after.	
August	1 st	1	Lt. Col. Hong Lung To, Canton.	You are by this instrument authorized to arrest Leung	

			Viceroy &c. Canton.	to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.
"	31 st	39	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Consul desires your presence at the consulate to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.
"	.	39	Gideon Nye Jr. Canton.	Your late servant will be returned to-morrow, and no doubt will be re- -arrested immediately after.
August	1 st	1	Lt. Col. Wong Lung To. Canton.	You are by this instrument authorized to arrest Seung Anin if found in the hong of Gideon Nye Jr.; or if found in any residence of an United States citizen.
"	"	40	Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton.	Wish you to accompany Consul in a visit to the Treasurer and Hoppo to-morrow.
"	4 th	32	Hon. J. F. Low, U. S. Minister at Peking China.	Forwarding copies of the correspondence between Consul and the Viceroy in reference to the arrest of Seung Anin, together with the evidence concerning same.
"	5 th	77	C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai	Forward the Seung Anin case to the U. S. Minister at Peking
"	"	1	His Honor Mun Teem The Hoppo, Canton.	Acknowledging his dis- -patch of the 1 st inst. Also that of the 4 th ultimo, and congratulating him upon his accession.
"	6 th	11	Bull. Purdon &c	You have failed to reply

"	7 th	41	Hong Kong Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	to Consul's last communication. If you have resigned you ought to announce it in writing.	
"	8 th	1	John Ferrard Hong Kong.	The claim you present ~ against Estate of Correa is not worth one cent.	
"	"	9	Rev. C. F. Preston Canton.	The Consular Interpreter has resigned. Can you aid me in Chinese translation?	
"	"	6	F. R. Talbot Canton.	Send his fees in the case of Nye vs Bull, Purdon & Co.	
"	"	6	F. D. Cheshire Canton.	Send his fees as Assessor in the case of Nye vs. Bull, Purdon & Co.	
"	"	3	Richard Stevens Canton.	His fees as Appraiser of Correa's property.	
"	"	42	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	Your letter of resignation makes charges which it is necessary to specify.	
"	"	43	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	You are summoned to this Consulate to answer charges made by the Nam-hoi, ~ against you.	
"	9 th	12	Bull Purdon & Co. Hong Kong	Concerning their case ~ against Gideon Nye Jr.	
"	11 th	65	Collector of the Port of New York, N.Y.	Four Invoices	72
"	"	97	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c., Canton.	In reference to the case of Lo Cheung.	
"	13 th	13	Bull Purdon & Co. Hong Kong.	In reference to their case against Mr. Gideon Nye Jr.	
"	14 th	44	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	Must hurry you to answer the request made by the Nam-hoi.	
"	"	79	Hon. G. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Rev. Daniel Vrooman's resignation of the office of Consular In- terpreter and the nomination of Hui Ng Wun for temporary appointments.	
Amount carried forward					\$14.32

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1873					
			Amount brought forward		14.32
August 15 th 80		Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Acknowledge receipt of - Circulars Nos 40, 41 and dispatches Nos 48 and 49. Circular No 38 has not arrived.		
"	78	C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding dispatches address- ed to the Secretary of State Nos 79 and 80 and making a Requisition; be- sides forwarding a letter to Dr J. D. Myers		56
"	16 th 53	His Honor Jo. Nam-hoi, Canton.	Reply to his inquiries - concerning Mr Vrooman's connection with the Fatshan case.		
"	38	A. C. Brown Esq. Actg. Depy Comr of Customs Canton.	Thanks for your kindness in sending Trade Returns for 1872.		
"	45	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton.	Please send balance of Stationery for Interpreter.		
"	18 th 98	His Excellency Sui. Viceroy, Canton	The case of Harlan and Lo Cheung. Acknowledg- ment of dispatches - concerning both.		
"	20 th 1	Bain and Denny's China Mail, Hong Kong	concerning charge for Advertising.		
"	"	1 W. H. Bell Daily Press, Hong Kong	Same as above		
"	23 rd 3	Rev. J. C. Nevins Canton.	concerning a complaint made by him of nuisance		
"	"	2 Bain and Denny's Hong Kong.	consul did not authorize the publication of matter for which you charge.		
"	25 th 66	Collector of the Port of Canton.	Four Invoices		32

		New York, N. Y.		
"	"	27	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices 16
"	27 th	4	Rev. J. L. Nevins Canton.	Have yours, but do not exactly understand, I fear.
"	28 th	14	Bull, Purdon & Co. Hong Kong.	Concerning their bill of expenses in the case of Gideon Nye Jr. vs Bull, Purdon & Co.
"	"	99	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy of Canton.	Concerning the case of Lo Cheung.
"	29 th	2	John Gerrard Hong Kong.	Referring him for information concerning the Statute of Limitations.
"	"	79	George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General	Have received your N ^o 135. You have resumed the duties of your office. 16
"	"	46	Rev. Daniel Crooman Canton.	Please address your resignation of the office of Interpreter to this Consulate to the Hon. Secretary of State and give reasons.
"	30 th	80	George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Concerning the resignation of Mr. Crooman and the nomination of a Chinaman to temporarily fill the position. 16
September	1 st	40	Gideon Nye Jr., Canton.	Call upon him for costs believed to be due defendant in suit against Bull, Purdon & Co.
"	"	1	James Burt, Assistant Appraiser U. S. Custom House, New York	Forwarding to him a Report of the Sugar Export product of China, at his special request.
"	4 th	46	Circular N ^o 46 To the American Merchants at Canton.	Giving the exports of Raw Silk for the month of August to the United States.
"	5 th	33	Hon. S. Wells Williams	Have learned that you have

		George A. Applegate Peking, China.	assumed the duties of the Legation.	
"	"	81 George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Please forward despatch Nº 33 to the Hon. S. Wells Williams.	24
"	9th	4 Rev. J. L. Nevins Canton.	I am pleased to have been of service to you.	
"	10th	67 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Forwarding thirteen In- voices	96
"	"	68 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Forwarding Twenty-three invoices	104
"	"	28 Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Forwarding two Invoices	32
"	"	69 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Forwarding nine Invoices	72
"	"	X The Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding correspondence of the Consul with his friends	32
"	"	X The Secretary of State Washington D. C.	Same as above	40
"	"	X The Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding correspondence with the Appraisers Office of the Customs, New York, N. Y.	56
"	11th	70 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Forwarding three Invoices	32
"	"	47 Rev. Daniel Freeman Canton.	Requesting his presence at the consulate in reference to complaints preferred against him, and that he should reply to the official note of the Consul dated the 29th ult.	
"	"	71 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Forwarding Invoice	
"	12th	81 Hon. J. L. Bancroft Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Acknowledge receipt of Circular Nº 12.	
"	"	82 Geo. F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General	Please forward the fore- going despatch	24

		Shanghai, China	
"	"	39 A. C. Brown Esq. Actg. Depy Comr Customs Canton.	Thanks for the Customs Gazette for quarter ending June 30 th 1873.
"	13 th 1	J. J. Henderson U. S. Consul Amoy.	Acknowledging his dispatch of the 9 th ult. informing Consul that he had assumed the duties of his office -
"	"	72 Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	Forwarding four invoices
"	15 th 100	His Excellency Lui Viceroy &c. Canton.	Concerning inquiries as to who the Interpreter of this Consulate now is
"	17 th 33	Russell & Co. Canton.	Declining for reasons given to forward their Petition.
"	18 th 82	Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State.	Acknowledge receipt of Department Circular ~
"	"	Washington, D. C.	N ^o 43.
"	"	83 Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding correspondence of D. Crooman and his duplicate resignation con- -cerning and of the position of Consular Interpreter.
"	"	83 George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai, China.	Please forward the foregoing despatches addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State.
"	19 th 15	Bull. Burdon & Co. Hong Kong.	To whom shall the Consul pay the costs due you in the case of Gibson & Co. & us yourselves?
"	23 rd 34	Russell & Co. Canton.	Concerning the Petition which the Consul declined to send to the Kung Hoi.
"	24 th 14	Bull, Burdon & Co.	Forwarding a draft for

16

40

48

			Hong Kong	their costs in the case of Gideon Nye Jr. vs themselves.	
"	25 th	4	Hon. Fredk Watts Comr of Agriculture Washington, D. C.	Forwarding four packages of seeds of the Anona and Persimmon.	82
"	"	73	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Two Invoices	66
"	"	29	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices	32
"	"	7	Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass.	One Invoice	16
"	27 th	2	Mrs Sarah Correa Mount Pleasant Iowa	Concerning the estate of her decd brother-in-law, Mr. A. Correa.	
"	29 th	47	Circular N ^o 47 To American Merchants at the Port of Canton.	The 6 th prox. will be observed by the Custom House as a holiday, to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.	
"	"	40	A. C. Brown Esq., Actg Depy Comr Customs Canton.	Thanks for information that Custom House will be closed on the 6 th proximo.	
"	"	2	His Honor Mun Teem Hoppo, Canton.	Acknowledge, with thanks, information that the Custom House will be closed on the 6 th proximo, and respect for the Chinese Festival of Mid-Autumn.	
Total					<u>\$ 23.78</u>

R S W Jewell,
N. S. Consul.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT	ON WHAT SUBJECT	NO. OF ENCLOSURES	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER
1873					
October 1st	113	Circular No. 113.	Informing them of the So & American Merchants number of pounds of Raw Canton. Silk shipped to the U. S. during the past month.		
"	"	34 Hon. J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Rent and miscel- laneous expenses Account		
"	"	35 Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the usual quarterly Returns for third quarter of 1873.		
"	"	12 Hon. Secretary of Treasury Washington, D. C.	Advising him that Consul had drawn upon him for residue of quarterly salary.		16
"	"	34 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor, Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the usual quar- terly Returns.		
"	"	35 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account Current.		
"	"	36 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Salary Account with Vouchers.		
"	"	37 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account of D. Vrooman, late Interpreter for fraction of quarter.		
"	"	38 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account of Mai Ng Nan, Temporary Inter- preter for balance of quarter.		
"	"	13 Hon. Secretary of Treasury Washington, D. C.	Have drawn my draft in favor of Temporary Inter- preter for balance of quarter.		
"	"	111 J. Kleinwachter Esq., Commissioner of Customs Canton.	Consul apprized by you that you have entered upon the duties of your office.		
"	"	36 Hon. Maria J. Seward Esq.,	Forwarding two despatches		

"	3 rd	84	Canton. George F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General Shanghai	duties of your office. Forwarding two despatches addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State, as well as the quarterly Returns, in- cluding Rent and Miscel- laneous Expenses Account.	
"	"	112	G. Kleinwachter Esq., Commr. of Customs, Canton.	With a copy of your Report for the Quarter ending September 30 th .	
"	4 th	38	L. H. Bailey Esq., U. S. Consul, Hong Kong.	Concerning the Sailor Joseph Hard whom I send back to Hong Kong, belonging to ship Sophia.	
"	7 th	16	His Honor Mun Tseun The Hoppo Canton.	Thanks for the information that the new Commissioner of Customs has arrived and entered upon his duties.	
"	8 th	2	Wm. Bustan & Co. Canton.	Concerning the imperfect manner of making out Invoices.	
"	9 th	74	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Nine Invoices	72
"	"	30	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices	16
"	"	8	Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass.	One Invoice	16
"	"	X	Hon. Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Private correspondence of Consul	32
"	16 th	43	G. Kleinwachter Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Canton.	Please let me have copy of your last Quarter's Report.	
"	22 nd	75	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	One Invoice	16
"	"	X	Hon. Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding letter to Col- lector of the Port of New York and private correspondence.	32

"	"	X	Hon. Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding letter to collector of the Port of New York and private correspondence.	32
"	23 rd	76	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Sixteen Invoices	96
"	24 th	77	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Seven Invoices	72
"	"	8	J. C. Heitman, Canton.	Concerning the importance of having Invoices certified before ship has left.	
"	25 th	86	Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Annual Report	168
"	"	1	C. Mc. Donner Canton.	Concerning Invoices and mode of making them out in compliance with Regulations of Consulates.	
"	"	78	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Three Invoices	32
"	27 th	44	J. D. Burrows, Canton.	Possibly the Secretary of the Treasury or a member of Congress would address you one of the new modes and regulations of the Treasury department if solicited to do so.	
"	30 th	44	F. Kleinwachter Esq., Com ^r of Customs, Canton	Please give or lend Consul copy of Customs Gazette for last quarter 1869	
November	1 st	49	Circular No 49 To the American Merchants at Canton	Giving exports of Raw Silk to the United States.	
"	3 rd	5	Hon. Frederick Watts Com ^r of Agriculture Washington, D. C.	Forwarding seeds of the Persimmon.	64
"	"	5	J. D. Burrows Canton	Can you let me have numbers of the Customs Gazette which I desire	

		u Anlon	numbers of the Customs Gazette which I desire to complete a set.	
"	"	6 Hoare Lind & Co Canton.	Would be pleased to have copies of your circulars to your constituents if agreeable to you.	
"	4th	6 Rev. A. V. Noyes Canton.	No letters have come for the gentleman you inquire for.	
"	"	79 collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Ten Invoices	80
"	6th	80 collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Five Invoices	48
"	"	31 collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Four Invoices	40
"	8th	3 Deacon & Co Canton	Consul would feel obliged for the use of your Tea and Silk Circular, if agreeable to you.	
"	"	7 Carlowitz & Co Canton.	Your Invoice does not sufficiently describe the goods.	
	18th	3 F. R. Talbot Esq., Canton.	Consul accepts the honor your Association tenders, with thanks.	
"	21st	81 collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Five Invoices	48
"	"	28 Olyphant & Co Canton.	Must decline to comply with your offer.	
"	22nd	82 collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Eleven Invoices	96
"	"	35 Russell & Co, Canton.	When does the bark Carnarvonshire clear?	
"	"	6 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co Canton	Concerning Invoices which ought to be sent per	

"	22 nd	82	Canton. Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	with some of the eleven Invoices	94
"	"	35	Russell & Co., Canton.	When does the bark Carnarvonshire clear?	
"	"	6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. Canton.	Concerning Invoices which ought to be sent per American steam ship via San Francisco.	
"	24 th	87	Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Consul has received volume 17 of U. S. Statutes at Large - Circulars Nos 44 and 45 and dispatch No 53.	
"	"	85	George F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Please forward dispatch No 87 to Hon. Secretary of State.	32
"	25 th	39	D. A. Bailey Esq., U. S. Consul, Hong Kong.	If an American named J. A. Palmer will come to Canton immediately - he can obtain a situation in the custom service.	
"	"	83	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Three Invoices	32
"	"	32	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Four Invoices	110
"	"	X	The Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Inclosing private correspon- dence of the Consul to preside	110
Amount carried over					<u>\$1238</u>

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1873.					
			Amount brought forward		10 88
November 25 th	X	The Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Inclosing private correspondence of the Consul to friends		40
"	26 th 86	George F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding requisition for Dispatch Blank Books &c.		24
"	27 th 101	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c., Canton	Concerning the case of Lo Cheong and the Russell &c wharf privileges		
December 1 st	50	Circular No 50 To American Merchants at Canton.	Giving exports of Raw Silk to the United States for the month of November.		
"	2 nd 87	George F. Seward Esq., U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Replying to the question of liability of vessels for Tonnage Dues running		
"	5 th 45	F. Kleinwachter Esq., Com ^r of Customs, Canton.	as packets. Concerning attempts at Smuggling which the Com- missioner advises Consul of.		16
"	" 46	F. Kleinwachter Esq., Com ^r of Customs, Canton.	Can you inform Consul what amount of American drifts are imported into Canton?		
"	8 th 1	Rev. J. P. Nicolson Inspector of Consulates Canton.	Asking a full and unbiased inquiry into the management of this Consulate.		
"	" 5	Rev. J. C. Kevin, Canton.	Wish to see you at the Consulate, on business.		
"	9 th 3	L. M. Kellogg Esq., San Francisco Cal.	Send him a verified copy of Invoice No 177 of current series.		
"	10 th 48	Rev. D. Crooman Canton.	Will you furnish Consul with a copy of the com- munication which I learn was sent by you to the Consul General?		

"	"	36	J. B. Cunningham Esq. Canton.	Concerning charges preferred against the Consul to the Consular Inspector.	
"	11 th	X	Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.	Consul's correspondence with friends.	32
"	"	33	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices	32
"	"	84	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Two Invoices	32
"	12 th	6	Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton.	In reference to the position of Consular Interpreter.	
"	"	5	Rev. R. H. Graves Canton.	In reference to the accep- -tance of the position of Consular Interpreter.	
"	"	27	Wyphand & Co. Canton.	Sent your business into the Consulate in a reasonable time, else you will have to wait for it to be done.	
"	"	102	His Excellency Suir, Viceroy, Canton.	In accordance with your wishes will admonish my people to keep the Peace, - although I do not fear that they will break it.	
"	13 th	51	Circular No 51 To American and other Merchants at Canton.	Concerning the necessity of being more particular in making out Invoices and the hours for business of this Consulate.	
"	"	85	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Thirty Invoices	168
"	17 th	86	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Nineteen Invoices	96
"	"	87	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Two Invoices	32
"	18 th	103	His Excellency Suir,	Asking for three official	

		Viceroy &c. Canton.	copies of the Proclamation in reference to the new American Trade Dollar.
"	22 nd	52 Circular No 52 To American Merchants at the Port of Canton.	Custom House will be closed on the 25 th inst and 1 st proximo.
"	"	6 Rev. R. H. Graves Canton.	Soliciting a definite reply to my letter of the 12 th inst, in reference to the position of Interpreter.
"	"	29 Elephant &c? Canton.	Seems to be some error in Invoice just received, as it is same as a previous one; several days since certified to.
"	23 rd	41 Gideon Nye Jr. Esq., Canton.	Soliciting his opinion as an old merchant concerning the conduct of this Consulate.
"	"	47 F. Klemwächter Esq., Commissioner of Customs Canton.	Thanks for the information in yours of yesterday.
"	24 th	27 A. P. Happer D. D. Canton.	Soliciting his opinion of Consul's management, Character as a citizen &c, and that he may put into writing any complaints he may have, or of any charges that can be proven against the Consul.
"	"	28 A. P. Happer D. D. Canton.	Again soliciting his views &c.
"	"	10 Rev. G. F. Preston Canton.	Similar to above.
"	"	27 Rev. R. H. Graves Canton.	Similar to above
"	"	11 J. G. Kerr. D. D., Canton.	Similar to above.
"	27	2 M. M. De Lamo Esq. United States Consul	Forwarding one copy of the Proclamation of the

			700. chow	Governor General on the subject of the new American Trade Dollar.	24
"	26	12	J. G. Kerr M. D. Canton.	Replying to his answer to the above.	
"	"	6	Thomas D. Burrows Canton.	In reference to his ability to perform the duties of Interpreter to this Consulate.	
"	"	104	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Acknowledge receipt of H. G. dispatch furnishing three copies of the Proclamation in reference to the new American Trade Dollar at the request of the Consul.	
"	29	11	Rev. G. F. Preston, Canton.	Replying to his letter which was not sufficiently definite.	
"	"	7	Rev. H. V. Noyes Canton.	Soliciting his views with reference to the performance of consular duties.	
"	"	2	Rev. A. B. Williams Canton.	Similar to above.	
"	"	7	Rev. J. C. Kevin Canton.	Similar to above.	
"	"	2	Rev. G. J. Simmons Canton.	Similar to above.	
"	"	1	H. Noyes Merchouse Canton.	Please call at the Consulate.	
"	"	37	Russell & Co. Canton.	Inquiring the lowest price of discount at which they will buy Consular drafts on the U. S. Government.	
"	30th	8	Rev. H. V. Noyes	Replying to his note of to-day concerning the	

Settlement.

Total

\$ 15.84

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

No 112.

Register of Official Letters Sent.

United States Consulate,
London, 31st December 1873.

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Shung Tai, late Hoppo. Canton.	11	Canton, 3 rd July 1873	July 3/73	This officer announces that he has this day been relieved of the seals and duties of office, by the arrival of a successor.			
His Honor Mun Teem The Hoppo, Canton	1	Canton, 4 th July 1873	" 4/73	Announces his appointment to the position of Hoppo, or Chief Manager of the Custom House at Canton.			
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy, Canton.	95	Canton, 5 th July 1873	" 7/73	An argument in connection with the case of Sung Anin.			
Krummacher & Co. Hong Kong.	2	Hong Kong, 7 th July 1873	" 8/73	Concerning a claim on the part of the writers against Estate of Mr. A. Horra, dead.			
Bull, Turdon & Co. Hong Kong	6	Hong Kong, 8 th July 1873	" 8/73	Concerning copies of some letters in evidence in the case of <u>Lidson Nye</u> Jr. vs. Bull, Turdon & Co.			
Hon. F. F. Low U. S. Minister at Peking, China.	22	Peking, 20 th June 73	" 9/73	Approves of nomination of L. F. Weston, R. A. Graves, and T. B. Williams.			
C. B. Bradford Esq., U. S. Vice Consul General, Shanghai.	152	Shanghai, 3 rd July 1873	" 9/73	Has received consuls' despatch N ^o 73 and its inclosures.			
Arthur B. Hood Esq. Chief, 1 st Comm. Bureau Washington, D. C.	1	Washington, 1 st May 1873	" 10/73	Forwards letter of James Burt.			
James Burt Esq. Assistant Appraiser New York	1	New York, 18 th April 73	" 10/73	Solicits information in reference to the mode of making, exporting &c. of Sugar in China.			
J. D. Cunningham Esq. Canton.	9	Canton, 21 st July 1873	" 21/73	Concerning invoices as to goods intended as presents.			
Russell & Co. Canton.	28	Canton, 22 nd July 1873	" 22/73	Concerning an Invoice of goods not taken by vessel named in same.			
C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai	133	Shanghai, 15 th July 73	" 22/73	Has received consuls' despatches N ^o 74, 75 and 76, with inclosures.			
Theo. Frensbury Esq. Actg German Consul. Canton	2	Canton, 22 nd July 1873	" 22/73	Forwarding letter, addressed to the late Mr. A. Horra, received by him from Germany.			

Rev. D. Vrooman, U. S. Consular Interpreter, Canton.	22 Canton, 23 rd July 1873	23/73	Will copy the dispatches of the Viceroy in reply to Consul concerning the arrest of Seung Anin.
His Excellency Sui Viceroy vs. Canton	96 Canton, 26 th July 1873	25/73	His Excellency again discusses the Seung Anin affair—makes some propositions.
Rev. D. Vrooman U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton	23 Canton, 25 th July 1873	25/73	Endeavors to palliate the errors of the Chinese writer and copyist, as unintentional.
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy vs. Canton	97 Canton, 29 th July 1873	29/73	Will see Consul at one o'clock on the 30 th inst.
Chung An Pong Chief of Police Canton.	1 Canton, 31 st July 1873	Aug 1/73	Sends back to Consul the man Seung Anin, and expressed regret that he was arrested without legal authority.
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy vs. Canton	98 Canton, 31 st July 1873	1/73	Concerning information that criminal charges are preferred against Seung Anin, lately in the employment of Gideon Nye Jr., and requests Consul to arrest him and deliver him to persons he designates and names.
His Honor Mun Tein The Hoppo, Canton	2 Canton, 1 st Aug 1873	1/73	Informs Consul of a change in the office of collector of the Port of Canton.
Hon. G. F. Low, U. S. Minister, Peking	23 Peking 19 th July 1873	4/73	Overruling the judgment of the Consular Court at Canton in the case of Nye vs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
His Honor To, Sam Hei, Canton.	43 Canton, 4 th Aug 1873	4/73	Making inquiries with reference to Mr. Vrooman, and a claim which he professes to have, which is disputed.
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy vs. Canton.	99 Canton, 5 th Aug 1873	6/73	Concerning the case of Harlan vs. Seung Ah Yau—The Kwangchowfoo will soon make a report in this case.
John Gerrard Hong Kong.	1 Hong Kong 5 th Aug 73	7/73	Presenting a claim against Estate of Correa for loaned money in 1869, forwarded upon a check upon a Bank for same.
Rev. D. Vrooman Late U. S. Consular Interpreter Canton	24 Canton 8 th Aug 1873	8/73	Resigns his position of U. S. Consular Interpreter.

Hon. Hamilton Fish Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	18	Washington, 3 rd May 73	" 7/73	Information in reference to the laws of the several States concerning Births and Marriages.
Hon. R. W. Taylor Comptroller Washington, D. C.	19	Washington, 17 th June 73	" 7/73	Consul's account for Salary and Fees for Quarter ending 31 st March 1873 is correct.
Hon. R. W. Taylor Comptroller Washington, D. C.	25	Washington, 17 th June 73	" 7/73	Consul's account for Salary of Interpreter for Quarter ending 31 st March 1873 is correct.
Rev. D. Crooman Canton	25	Canton, 9 th Aug. 1873	" 9/73	His letter of Resignation.
Bull, Burdon & Co. Hong Kong	7	Hong Kong, 11 th Aug 1873	" 11/73	Concerning the collection of the costs in the case of Gideon Nye Jr. vs Bull, Burdon & Co.
Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	48	Washington, 10 th May 73	" 12/73	In reference to forwarding Invoices to the collector of the Port to which goods are consigned, and the neglect of Consuls to comply with this duty.
Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	48	Washington, 10 th May 73	" 12/73	Concerning the two acts of Congress, approved 3 rd March 1873, concerning the payment of extra wages to discharged seamen.
Hon. W. Hunter Second Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	48	Washington, 28 th May 73	" 12/73	Consul's dispatches Nos 63, 64, 65 and 68 have been received.
Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	49	Washington, 21 st June 73	" 12/73	Consul's dispatches Nos 66 and 67 have been received.
Benja Alvord Paymaster General Washington, D. C.	3	Washington, 26 th May 73	" 12/73	Concerning a claim due Estate of Alvord & Co. formerly United States merchants of Canton.
Rev. D. Crooman Canton	26	Canton, 14 th Aug 73	" 14/73	Will write answer as soon as possible.
Nam-hoi Co. Canton	44	Canton, 13 th Aug 1873	" 14/73	Again making inquiries in reference to Rev. Daniel Crooman.
Rev. Daniel Crooman Canton	27	Canton, 14 th Aug. 1873	" 15/73	Giving information in reference to the matter concerning which the Nam-hoi has made inquiries.
A. C. Brown Esq.	41	Canton, 15 th Aug. 1873	" 16/73	Forwarding copy of the 2 nd part of the

Washington, D. C.					11 March 73, concerning the payment of extra wages to discharged seamen.
Hon. W. Hunter	48	Washington 28 th May 73	12/73	Consul's dispatches N ^{os} 63, 64, 65 and 68 have been received.	
Second Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.					
Hon. J. B. Davis	49	Washington 21 st June 73	12/73	Consul's dispatches N ^{os} 66 and 67 have been received.	72
Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.					
Benj. Alvord	3	Washington, 26 th May 73	12/73	Concerning a claim due Estate of Alvord & Co, formerly United States merchants of Canton.	
Paymaster General Washington, D. C.					
Rev. D. Wroonan	26	Canton, 14 th Aug. 73	14/73	Will write answer as soon as possible.	
Canton					
Nam-hoi To	44	Canton, 13 th Aug. 1873	14/73	Again making inquiries in reference to Rev. Daniel Wroonan.	
Canton					
Rev. Daniel Wroonan	27	Canton, 14 th Aug. 1873	15/73	Giving information in reference to the matter concerning which the Nam-hoi has made inquiries.	
Canton					
A. O. Brown Esq.	41	Canton, 15 th Aug. 1873	16/73	Forwarding copy of the 2 nd part of the Trade Report for the year 1872.	
Actg. Depy. Commr. of Customs. Canton					
J. J. Henderson Esq.	1	Amoy, 9 th Aug. 1873	16/73	Has assumed charge of consulate at Amoy.	
U. S. Consul, Amoy.					
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy	100	Canton, 16 th Aug. 1873	17/73	Has ordered the Nam-hoi to again examine into the justice of the case against So Cheung.	
Rev. D. Wroonan	28	Canton, 16 th Aug. 1873	16/73	Sends balance of Stationery, as requested.	
Canton					
C. B. Bradford Esq.	134	Shanghai, 13 th Aug. 73	18/73	Has received Consul's dispatch N ^o 77 and enclosures.	
U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai					
His Excellency Sui Viceroy, Canton	101	Canton, 22 nd Aug. 73	23/73	Concerning the case of Starlan vs Sung Ah-jan, detailing his action and the action of others.	
				amount carried forward	#C.72

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
				Amount brought forward			72
His Excellency Shui, Viceroy of Canton.	102	Canton, 22 nd Aug. 1873	Aug. 23/73	concerning the case of Lo Ahung, and furnishing Consul with evidence in reference thereto.			
Hon. G. L. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	50	Washington, 7 th July 73	" 25/73	Department has received Consuls' dispatch N ^o 71 and 72			24
Bull. Burdon & Co. Hong Kong.	8	Hong Kong, 25 th Aug. 73	" 26/73	Forwarding bill of costs in the case of Gideon Nye Jr. vs Bull, Burdon & Co.			
Rev. J. L. Nevins Canton.	3	Canton, 27 th Aug. 73	" 27/73	concerning a complaint made by him of nuisance on the part of his Chinese neighbors			
John Gerrard Hong Kong.	2	Hong Kong, 26 th Aug. 73	" 27/73	Concerning a claim of S. F. Norris against Estate of M. A. Cornea, dec'd			
Geo. F. Seward Esq. Consul General Shanghai.	135	Shanghai, 18 th Aug. 73	" 27/73	Has again taken charge of his office.			
Geo. F. Seward Esq. Consul General Shanghai.	136	Shanghai, 22 nd Aug. 73	" 28/73	concerning the absence of Stationery to fill requisitions—appointment of Interpreter and suggestions with reference to the resignation of Mr. Freeman.			
Rev. L. Freeman Canton.	29	Canton, 30 th Aug. 73	" 30/73	Seems to misunderstand his duty as suggested by Consul General with reference to the manner of making a resignation of his temporary appointment of United States Consular Interpreter.			
Bull, Burdon & Co. Hong Kong	9	Hong Kong, 24 th Aug. 73	" 30/73	concerning Consuls' ruling, with reference to their expenses and costs in the suit of Gideon Nye Jr. vs Bull, Burdon & Co.			
Mr. J. Mills Williams	24	Peking, 12 th Aug. 1873	Sept. 1/73	Has assumed charge of the Legation			

Peking				during absence of the United States Minister.	
John Gerrard Hong Kong.	3	Hong Kong, 30 th Aug. 73	" 1/73	concerning the claim of J. F. Norris against estate of M. A. Correa, deed	
Rev. J. G. Kern. Canton.	4	Canton, 9 th Sept 73	" 9/73	Thanks for relief through influence of Consul.	
Lideon Nye Jr. Canton.	45	Canton, 1 st Sept. 73	" 1/73	In reply to Consul's demand for payment of defendant's costs in re Bull, Burdon & Co.	
Lideon Nye Jr. Canton	46	Canton, 7 th Sept. 1873	" 7/73	An amended reply to above mentioned demand.	
Hon ^{ble} Hamilton Fish Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	47	Washington, 23 June 73	" 10/73	Concerning improprieties of consular officers in reference to their charges whilst going to or returning from their posts.	
His Excellency Liu. Viceroy &c. Canton.	105	Canton, 9 th Sept. 73	" 10/73	His Excellency complained of Mr. Thompson, in connection of matters at Tatsien.	
H. C. Beeson Esq. Atty. Genl. Customs	42	Canton, 11 th Sept. 1873	" 11/73	Forwarding to Consul one copy of the Customs Gazette for the Quarter ending 30 th June 1873.	
Rev. Dr. Vrooman Canton.	30	Canton, 11 th Sept. 1873	" 12/73	Concerning his resignation of the position of Interpreter to this Consulate.	
Lideon Nye Jr. Canton.	47	Canton, 15 th Sept. 1873	" 17/73	Concerning the judgment in the case wherein he was Plaintiff and Bull, Burdon & Co. were defendants.	
Hon. S. Wells Williams U. S. Charge d'Affaires Peking.	25	Peking, 28 th Aug. 1873	" 17/73	Concerning and approving Consul's action in the case of the Chinese Provincial Government against Lung Anin.	
George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General	137	Shanghai, 10 th Sept. 73	" 17/73	Has received Consul's No. 80 in reference to the resignation of Mr. Vrooman.	16
Hon. J. G. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	48	Washington, 11 th July 73	" 17/73	Concerning charges to be made for consular services to U. S. Vessels.	
Russell & Co. Canton.	29	Canton, 16 th Sept. 73	" 17/73	Requesting Consul to forward a petition which they inclose.	
Hon. J. G. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	51	Washington, 7 th Aug. 73	" 25/73	Has received Consul's despatches Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74.	

Mrs. J. A. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	51	Washington, 7 th Aug. 73	" 25/73	Has received consular dispatches Nos 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74.
Mrs. J. A. Davis Auditor His Honor Mun. Comm She Hkpo.	3	Washington, 2 nd Aug. 73	" 25/73	Information as to disposition of accounts for Office Rent, blank books re.
	3	Canton, 27 th Sept. 73	" 27/73	Informing Consul that the 6 th day of October next is Mid-Autumn Festival. Custom House will be closed to celebrate same.
Mrs. Sarah A. Correa Maunt Pleasant Jowva	1	Maunt Pleasant, Jowva 30 th June 1873.	" 27/73	Concerning the estate of her brother-in-law, Maurice A. Correa.
H. O. Brown Esq. Actg. Depy. Comm. Customs	43	Canton, 26 th Sept. 1873	" 27/73	Informing Consul that the 6 th prox. will be observed as a Festival by the Custom House—hence it will be closed.
J. H. Wacker Esq. Comm. of Customs Canton.	1	Canton, 30 th Sept. 1873	" 30/73	Informing Consul that he has this day entered upon the duties of his office.
				Total. 98.22

R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul,

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	are paid on each parcel.
His Honor Mun Tuen The Hoppo Canton	11	Canton, 5 th Oct 1873	Oct 5/73	Informing Consul of the arrival and assumption of his duties of the new commissioner of Customs.			
Hon. J. C. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	52	Washington, 21 st Aug 1873	" 14/73	Has received Consul's dispatches 5 th 73, 76 and 77.			
J. D. Burrows Canton	3	Canton, 24 th Oct 1873	" 25 th 73	Wishes to obtain a copy of the revised Treasury Regulations, now being published—how can it be done?			
His Honor Mun Tuen The Hoppo Canton	5	Canton, 24 th Oct 1873	" 25/73	Concerning the establishment of a line of steamers by a Chinese Stock Company, to trade on the coast and in Chinese waters.			
Augustine Heard & Co Canton	11	Canton, 27 th Oct 1873	" 27/73	Concerning Invoices which they wish certified out of business hours.			
Augustine Heard & Co Hong Kong	16	Hong Kong 6 th Oct 1873	" 10/73	Have appointed J. D. Cheshire their agent in Canton.			
Wm. Ruston & Co, Canton.	4	Canton, 23 rd Oct 1873	" 24/73	Have appointed C. Mc Lormer their agent in Canton.			
Augustine Heard & Co Hong Kong	17	Hong Kong 28 th Oct 1873	" 30/73	Have appointed Arthur J. Bennett to sign Invoices for their firm in Canton.			
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy, Canton.	104	Canton, 1 st Nov 1873	Nov 3/73	Informs Consul of the condition of the case of Lo Sum Ming.			
Rev. H. V. Noyes Canton.	6	Canton, 4 th Nov 1873	" 4/73	Have any letters reached the Consulate for Rev. H. A. Spenceer?			
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy, Canton.	105	Canton, 7 th Nov 1873	" 7/73	Informing Consul of the establishment of a Chinese line of Steamships to run between Chinese Coast Ports.			
Hon. J. C. Davis Acting Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	53	Washington 22 Sept 1873	" 11/73	Approves Consul's action in the matter of levying Hospital Dues from the "Spark".			
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy, C. C. Canton.	106	Canton, 16 th Nov 73	" 17/73	Concerning the change of the flag of the new line of Chinese Steamers, so as not to be mistaken for another Nationality.			

<p>J. R. Talbot Esq., Secretary &c, Canton Hon. J. C. Davis Acting Secretary of State Washington, D. C. Hon. J. C. Davis Acting Secretary of State Washington, D. C. Hon. Hamilton Fish Secretary of State Washington, D. C. Elephant & Co Canton.</p>	<p>3 X 12</p>	<p>Canton, 1st Nov. 1873 Washington Sept 11/73 Washington, 1st Oct. 1873 Washington, 1st Oct. 1873 Canton 21st Nov. 1873</p>	<p>18/73 which he names. Concordia Hall Association has elected Consul Honorary member there of. " 20/73 Sends for use of consulate volume 17 of the Acts of Congress. " 20/73 Concerning the imperfect manner in which some Consulates allow Invoices to be sent to the Collectors. " 20/73 Concerning the change of Government Bankers in London as Agents of the Department of State. " 21/73 Wish to send Invoices addressed to the Col- lector of the Port of New York to the bark Johann Smidt; but are not the Consignees</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>Klemwacker Esq. Commissioner of Customs Canton. George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.</p>	<p>2 138</p>	<p>Canton, 1st Dec. 1873 Shanghai, 26th Nov. 1873</p>	<p>Decr 1/73 complaining of attempts at smuggling on the part of the Acantha, not an American steamer. " 1/73 The Consul General seeks the views of the Consul as to the question of levying tonnage dues from vessels running regularly to or between foreign ports— At what port should payment be made?</p>	<p>16</p>
Amount carried forward				<p>20-16</p>

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	NO. OF ENCLOSURES	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid on each parcel
				Amount brought forward		16	
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy re. Canton.	107	Canton 3 rd Dec ^r 1873	Dec ^r 5/73	Concerning religious excitement in Sz chuen, China, and requesting Consul to control the people under his jurisdiction so as prevent trouble.			
F. Kleinwachter Esq., Com ^r of Customs Canton.	3	Canton, 5 th Dec ^r 1873	" 5/73	Does not know the number of pieces of American Drills imported, nor that any purporting to be American come from other countries.			
L. M. Kellogg By collector Rev. J. G. Nevins, Canton.	3	San Francisco, 10 Oct 73	" 9/73	Desires a verified copy of Invoice No 177 current series.			
	5	Canton, 12 th Dec ^r 1873	" 12/73	Is compelled to decline from inability to attend to the duties of Interpreter			
Rev. R. H. Graves Canton.	2	Canton, 12 th Dec ^r 1873	" 12/73	Thinks he cannot accept of the appointment of Consular Interpreter, but will consult with his colleagues.			
F. Kleinwachter Esq., Com ^r of Customs, Canton.	4	Canton, 15 th Dec ^r 1873	" 17/73	Custom House will be closed on the 18 th and 19 th ^{inst.} after 12 o'clock M.			
M. M. De Lano Esq., V. S. Consul, Foo-chow.	2	Foo-chow, 12 th Dec ^r 73	" 18/73	Consul wishes a copy of the Proclamation in Chinese of the theory of the two Kwangs in reference to the new American Trade Dollar.			
His Honor Mun The Hoppo Canton.	6	Canton, 21 st Dec ^r 1873	" 21/73	His Honor informs Consul that the Foreign Festival days of Christmas and new Year will be observed by the Custom House, and that no goods will be received or delivered on those days.			16
Rev. R. H. Graves Canton.	3	Canton, 22 nd Dec ^r 1873	" 22/73	Respectfully declining the position of Consular Interpreter.			
Elephant & Co Canton.	13	Canton, 22 nd Dec ^r 1873	" 22/73	Think there is no mistake in the Invoice to which attention is called.			
Mr. J. D. T. Watt	11	Washington, 2 nd Nov 1873	" 23/73	The Commissioner thanks Consul for			

Canton. Hon. Fredk Watts Com ^r of Agriculture Washington, D. C. His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c, Canton.	54	Washington, 4 th Nov 1873	" 29/73	voice to which attention is called. The Commissioner thanks Consul for birds sent to the Agricultural Department.
	108	Canton, 26 th Dec 1873	" 27/73	Viceroy sends Consul three copies of his Proclamation in reference to the New American Trade Dollar, and informs him of the termination of the case of Lo Cheong.
Hon. J. C. Davis Assistant Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	54	Washington, 30 Oct. /73	" 29/73	Concerning and confirming the nomination of Hai Ng Hum as <u>temporary</u> Interpreter.
Hon. Hamilton Fish Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.	54	Washington, 27 th Oct /73	" 29/73	Advising Consuls with reference to the status of Mr J. D. Newman &c.
Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.	54	Washington, 1 st Nov /73	" 29/73	Instructions to Consular officers on several subjects.
			Total	108

No 111

Register of Official Letters Received

United States Consulate,
Canton, 31st December 1873.

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

*In report of Law Bureau
Sept. 22, 1874*

Nº 90. Consulate of the United States of America at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject The Petition for Removal of the
Consul at Canton.

Abstract of contents

Consul gives a history of the past with reference
to the Consulate at Canton—gives the cause of
dissatisfaction on the part of American mer-
chants—defends his course &c.

Nº 90.

United States Consulate,
Canton, January 6th 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It becomes a part of my duty to announce to the Department of State a matter which immediately concerns myself, and which is painfully wounding to my pride and self respect. I have learned from a letter addressed to myself by the Rev. Dr. Newman, to a copy of which I beg to refer, marked D, on page 23, that a Petition has been gotten up by the American Merchants of this Port and addressed to the President, requesting my removal from the office of Consul. That the only real cause of discontent is founded upon my disposition to adhere to the Laws of the United States, the Consular Regulations, and proper notions of justice towards the Chinese people, I am quite satisfied. Yet they will no doubt give other reasons for their course.

Upon such a subject it may
not

2

is doing so at the sacrifice of much enjoyment and with a fair prospect of contracting some serious disturbances in his general health. Besides he is not expected to enter into the bonds of Matrimony whilst so engaged. The grand object, I repeat, being to make money as fast as possible, and then to get away again. Hence all drawbacks, of whatsoever nature, in the way of quick success, are met with a frown of displeasure; and means are quickly sought by which it is hoped such drawbacks may be gotten rid of. Although Congress has made the great staples of China, (Tea and Raw Silk) free, yet the small expense attending the authentication of Invoices of these goods is regarded by our merchants as almost sinful, when they recollect that their neighbor, the English Merchant, has not this drawback to contend with. They speak of it with a degree of bitterness that implies little or no love of their Country. The fee and scrutiny of the Consul are both regarded as oppressive and useless—particularly of these free goods—and the gentlemen of the Firma have often told me that it should be taken for granted that all

all American Merchants in China would do no wrong — hence that the watchfulness of the Consul over Invoices betrays suspicion and is intolerable. Soon after my arrival at this Port, I was met with remarks of this character quite frequently. In vain did I urge that the laws of Congress and the Consular Regulations must be my guide, whilst I ~~demanded~~ proper respect and patience in the enforcement of them. These gentlemen maintained that many things which I regarded as necessary has never before been demanded of them.

The resident American community consisted, until the close of the past year, of six mercantile firms; in which were seven Americans; all young, unmarried men, except Mr Nye; five Americans are officers in the Custom House, and ten are Missionaries. Since the commencement of this year one of the firms has ceased to exist, viz; that of Smith, Archer & Co; and another, that of Purdon & Co, has had no American representative in Canton or Hong Kong for

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for many months. So that the American firms may now be properly numbered as four only, and the entire American male resident community, not including the Consul, to consist of twenty-two. ~~names~~ Those gentlemen who represent the American mercantile interests at Canton are the principal vehicles through whom is manufactured and circulated the gossip which greatly tends to form the sentiment; and it is always in accordance with their interests and wishes, as we have no newspaper to assist in the work of giving tone to Society. I beg to inclose a list of the Foreign residents in Canton, published by the Commissioner of Customs. The names of all Americans are marked in blue reference line. It is strictly correct, with the exception of the names of two young American Missionaries, viz: Williams and Henry, and those of Messrs Marshall and Palmer, of the Customs, all late arrivals.

Very soon after my arrival at this Port, I discovered that much disorder prevailed in the condition of this Consulate. This state of things
arose

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arose principally from the following causes:
 From the time of the making of the first Treaty between the United States and China, in 1844; until the year 1855, the firm of Russell & Co. controlled the Consulate through the present head of that firm, Mr Paul S. Forbes. If any business of the least public importance was accomplished during the eleven years of Mr Forbes' term of office, no vestige of it remains in existence in this Consulate. Indeed there is nothing in the way of a Record to show that the office had an incumbent prior to the year 1855. Mr P. H. Perry succeeded Mr Forbes. He was soon made subservient to the interests and wishes of the firm above named, not from any want of natural capacity, but because he was flattered by the social attentions of those who managed the firm; besides he yielded easily to a fondness for stimulating drinks—during his term of twelve years, he was either an occupant of the same building, else lived in the adjoining one to this Firm. It was during his term of office that the Chinese Government was compelled to

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to agree to the payment of the enormous sum of four hundred and ~~fifty~~ eight thousand dollars to the firm of Russell & Co, which sum the Government protested that it knew nothing of, so far as that firm was concerned;— moreover that a legal transfer to them could not take place, with reference to that claim, in accordance with the laws of China, as the Government held an off-set for more than four times the amount against the Chinaman from whom it obtained the money. This claim was paid, however, by pressure, as the archives of this office will show. For further particulars in reference to this transaction I beg respectfully to refer to dispatch No 18, of my predecessor, Col. Chenoweth, dated March 5th 1870; and to my own dispatch No 39, dated 21st August 1872.

Mr E. M. King succeeded Mr Perry. He was an unwieldy gentleman, and quite indisposed to official labor, which might be avoided. Notwithstanding the fact that some great advantages were derived to the firm of Russell & Co, through

Mr

Mr. King, comparatively little was done during the two years he was the occupant of this office—
 Col. B. P. Chenoweth followed. He was an invalid from the commencement of his term until the close of his life, say ten months. Of course little was done of a public nature, but the most important dispatch addressed by him to the Department of State, referred to above, plainly indicates that he was aware of the improper use to which this consulate had been devoted by his predecessors. If Col. Chenoweth had been well enough, and had the time necessary to obtain a full knowledge of the history of that large transaction, such only as the archives of this consulate affords, he must have regarded the justice of that claim as I do, viz: that the Chinaman, who really loaned the money, was using this consulate, through his well paid Attorneys, to secure his claim against his Government. Mr. Warren Delano was then the representative head of the firm of Russell & Co. in this part of China, and he suggested to Consul Perry and Interpreter Happer much of the argument that was used in the dispatches
 from

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from this consulate to the Chinese officials, - in connection with that claim - using the Consul (who often turned the matter over to the Interpreter) as a mere tool to accomplish his desires. No sworn affidavit seems to have been filed; and I have reason to believe that none was taken in that or in any other case submitted to the Chinese officials, up to the day of my entry upon the duties of this office.

Immediately after the death of Col. Chenaweth, viz: on the 24th day of June 1870, the American Merchants at this Port convened at the United States Consulate, and with unanimity selected the person upon ^{whom} the office lawfully devolved, temporarily, (Rev. Daniel Vrooman, then Interpreter to this consulate.) There had been no appointment yet made of a Vice Consul - hence Mr Vrooman was the proper person to take charge of the office without any action on the part of the Merchants. But, in about one month after this meeting, viz: on the 26th day of July, 1870, (with one exception only) they united in a letter, addressed to him, requesting his resignation of the office of Acting Consul. I cannot find the letter addressed to Mr Vrooman

Thooman, but his reply is recorded, a copy of which will be found on page 41 marked I.

The foregoing facts will doubtless be sufficient to show the reason for the disorder which I found to exist in this consulate upon taking charge.— Mr Thooman attended to the office about nine months; but as one who expected to be relieved in a few days. He did not make its duties a matter of much consideration; and avoided all, that could be put off, until another and more convenient season. Business had accumulated—unfinished as well as new business was demanding urgent attention—much dissatisfaction was expressed by the Viceroy and other Provincial officers, as well as by Americans—grave mistakes had been made by the acting Consul. Strange to say, in matters where he was certainly right, most complaint was made; and, in this connection, by his own countrymen. American Merchants were in litigation with each other, and with Chinamen. Missionaries, also, were desirous to institute proceedings against Chinamen; and, on the other hand, Chinamen had several complaints to make against

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against both Merchant and Missionaries. In the latter category, I am sorry to say, some of these complaints were of a serious character, sometimes involving transaction that did not seem to be altogether creditable on the part of our countrymen.

I was soon waited upon by the then head of the American firm of Oliphant & Co., in this section; apparently for the purpose of re-opening the case of the "Sea Chop," against the firm of Bull, Pardon & Co., which had already been sent to the U. S. Minister at Peking, as a complaint against the acting Consul. After patiently listening to his version of it, I stated to him that I had read the entire correspondence, and must think the firm had not pursued a proper course in order to have its rights investigated. The gentleman seemed quite offended, and hastily left the consulate, saying that he had no confidence in the justice of any U. S. Consul. A number of unreasonable demands were subsequently made upon this consulate by the same firm, which I was compelled to decline to accede to from a sense of duty.

The case of the American steamer

Spark

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Spark, colliding with, and sinking a Chinese junk, was the cause of much ill-feeling on the part of Augustine Heard & Co., against the Consul. The young gentlemen have gone much beyond the limits of reason, to injure the Consul, with all persons whose society they sought. In my dispatches Nos 28 and 78, to the Department of State, dated respectively, May 1st 1872 and July 24th 1873, I have endeavored to give full information.

Much complaint has been made to this Consulate against the Compadore and Firm of Russell & Co., involving many matters which I will not now name; but charged with being more or less of an arbitrary and unreasonable character. Suit was brought by a Chinaman against the Firm for rent of the spot on which a steamer Wharf is located. Judgment was given against the Chinaman; but a number of persons seem to think his rights should have been recognized. Notwithstanding this, Russell & Co. make it a cause of complaint that the Consul entertained the petition of the Chinaman.

An action for damages was
brought

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brought against Bull, Purdon & Co., by another American Merchant—judgment was given against the defendants, and the case was appealed with a burst of feeling that was very unreasonable. Thus all the American merchants of this community have been in the consular court, in litigation with each other, or with Chinamen, engendering unkindly feeling on one side or the other, at the expense of the Consul.

Petitions to the Chinese officials, making unreasonable and improper requests, are often desired by Merchants or Missionaries to be forwarded by the Consul. In most instances the services cannot, with propriety, be performed; but the refusal to do so is, nevertheless, regarded as a cause of offense and neglect of the interests or wishes of the party seeking the service.

Dr. J. P. Newman's appointment was noticed in many of the newspapers of the United States and China, as that of Inspector of Consulates. His arrival in China was spoken of as the arrival of the Inspector of United States Consulates in China and Japan. I was pleased with what I conceived

to

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to be an opportunity of having this consulate passed under the supervision of one whom, I supposed, had been selected for his knowledge of the mode by which a well organized consulate should be conducted. Ultimately he made his appearance—carefully examined the books; sought and obtained all information asked for, and seemed pleased. On the third day, after his arrival, he informed me that some charges had been preferred against me by the Mercantile Firm of Russell & Co., and by Mr. Vrooman. He immediately went into an examination of them. On turning to the Records, and to the proper sources of information, these charges were easily shown to be entirely groundless.

On the 8th day of December last, several days after his arrival, I addressed him the note, a copy of which will be found on page 20, and marked A urging him not to leave Canton until fully satisfied as to the correctness of my course as an officer. On the 10th of the same month, I addressed the notes marked B, and C, to Mr. Vrooman and

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and J. B. Cunningham Esq., the latter, present manager of the Firm of Russell & Co., at Canton. No replies reached me from either of the gentlemen. On the 19th of December I issued Circular N^o 51, a copy of which will be found on page 22. This Circular seems to have been regarded as quite offensive by our sensitive young merchants; but particularly so by the Firm of Russell & Co. On the 22nd of December, I received from Dr Newman an official letter, a copy of which appears on page 23, and is marked D. This was the first intelligence which I had of the malignant character of their feeling towards me, and it was the cause of much regret. But I was almost shocked to learn that any of the Missionaries should allow their names to be affixed to such a document, for I had entertained a high respect for all of them. They, and their families, have been constant visitors at the Consulate; and our relations towards each other have been, and still are, of the most cordial character, without exception.

Entirely without information

as

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as to the reasons assigned by the Petitioners for asking my removal—without knowing, save by surmise, who had led in this movement, or who had signed the instrument, I addressed Mr. Gideon Nye Jr., a gentleman of large mercantile experience, of acknowledged respectability, and vast general intelligence, and the oldest resident merchant in China, (having lived here for more than forty years,) asking if he had any ^{complaints to make against me.} A copy of my letter to him and a copy of his reply will be found on pages 24, 25, 26 and 27; On the 24th, 26th and 29th days of December I addressed the most influential of the Missionary gentlemen—copies of my letters to them, as well as copies of their replies will be found on pages 27—40.

The correspondence with all these last named gentlemen betrays an entire ignorance of facts and no unkind feeling towards the Consul. That of Mr. Nye plainly indicates that the dissaffection lies with the young Agents of the Firms of Russell & Co., Plyphont & Co., Augustine Heard & Co. The firms of Bull, Purdon & Co. and Smith, Archer & Co. have

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have not had an American representative in Canton for nearly two years. The latter firm has ceased to exist since the commencement of the present year; whilst the firm of Purdon & Co., (as it is now called) have no Foreigner to represent them; leaving only a few Chinamen in charge of their interests in Canton; which interests are extremely unimportant.

It will be seen that none of the Missionaries are able to name any serious objection to me, although I am sure that some of them felt slightly grieved that I could not take the same legal view of cases which they brought to my notice as they themselves entertained. None of them have any claims to a knowledge of law; therefore it is not surprising that after listening to the version of any case, as given by an interested party, they should sometimes think he was unjustly dealt with. I have reason to believe that considerable persuasion was used in getting the signatures; three American gentlemen in the Custom House refused to sign it although each one was approached and persuaded to

do

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do so on three several occasions.

In conclusion, I will say that I do not believe it possible for a Consul to give satisfaction to the mercantile community of Canton, and comply with the Laws and Regulations which are intended for his guidance. He is an umpire in the disputes between Merchant and Merchant; Merchant and Chinaman; Missionary and Chinaman; Chinaman against both Merchant and Missionary; as well as various classes of litigations between others and his countrymen and Chinamen.

Complaints have ^{also} been numerous against the Rev Mr. Vrooman, late Interpreter to this Consulate, made by the Chinese officials, and by Chinese citizens, of illegal and dishonorable practices.

Although I have frequently urged it, and in emphatic terms, I have thus far been entirely unable to induce compliance with the last clause of Section 479, page 107, of the Consular Regulations of 1870, with reference to a duly executed Order of Attorney to Agents. All I have been able to get from the principals

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principals has been a letter authorizing said Agents to sign Invoices.

If the President is disposed to seriously entertain the Petition to which I have alluded, of course I will be furnished with a copy of the complaints or charges; and I trust the parties will be required to reduce all such to specifications. I will be pleased to go into an examination of any grave complaint which may be brought against me, as an officer of my Government, or as a private citizen thereof; and I hereby solicit it, relying upon a spotless life of fifty-eight years for vindication, after an impartial investigation. Or, if the President thinks that the interests and policy of the Government will be more effectually secured by granting me a transfer to some other important consulate, (I would prefer Western Europe at a reduction of one thousand dollars, even, of my present salary,) it would be pleasing to me, after a full examination of my mode of executing the duties of this consulate.

If the Department of State is disposed to inquire of me with
reference

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reference to the character of any facts mentioned in the foregoing, or with reference to any facts which may have been submitted to its consideration, to which I am in any way a party, it will give me the greatest pleasure to furnish the required information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R G W Jewell
United States Consul.

(copy) *A*

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United States Consulate,
Canton, 8th December 1873.

Dear Doctor Newman:

This will be handed to you by my Chinese clerk Ah Shing. Please use him to the best advantage in furtherance of your wishes—you can have him as long as you need him whilst you are here. Any other way in which I can aid you, in your official duties or otherwise, please command me.

And with reference to my own official course, as United States Consul, now that you are upon the spot, I beg that you will investigate to your satisfaction; giving me, of course, an opportunity to defend myself against any charges or gossip that may be current in this community. I am an officer of the Government, and my official conduct is properly open to criticism; but I trust you will require specifications, and that the party shall confront me in an investigation, if he has any thing serious to complain of. In making this remark I have reference to no particular case; but must acknowledge myself much annoyed with the course of Mr. Vrooman. Do not allow yourself to leave here with any doubts in your mind with reference to the correctness of my deportment in any case complained of. My mode of executing the duties of this office are my own; and I am responsible for it.

With kind regards and good wishes to Mrs. Newman, I am, dear Sir,

Very truly yours
(Signed) R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

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(copy) B

United States Consulate,
Canton, 10th December 1873.

Rev. D. Wroonman.
Canton.

Sir:

I have learned that you have addressed the Consul General, as well as the Consular Inspector, now here, in reference to my official conduct as United States Consul at this Port. This is all well enough; but I think it would have been regarded as more in consonance with a Christian's duty, and nobler in the estimation of your fellow men, if you had preferred your complaints, if you have any, to the Consul, in writing, before taking the step.

Will you now do me the justice to furnish me with a copy of your communication to the Consul General? It is with the view of soliciting this duty from you that I have addressed you on this occasion.

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

(copy) C

United States Consulate,
Canton, 10th December 1873.

J. B. Cunningham Esq.,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

I am made aware of the fact that you have preferred some charges against myself, and those acting under me, to the Consular

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Consular Inspector, now here. This is a privilege which all our fellow citizens have, thank God, in connection with the mode of administration of the duties of any United States office—I think none the less of you for doing, as you conceived, a duty. And I trust, now that the Inspector is upon the spot, and has easy access to all the records, yourself as well as any other American, who feels himself aggrieved by my course as Consul, will have no hesitation in laying their complaints, in full before the officer whose duty it is to investigate them, leaving surmise and miserable gossip to those who indulge in such things.

Henceforth my course shall be, as in the past; being responsible to my superior officers only.

Obediently yours
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

(Copy).

Circular No. 51.

To American and other Merchants who ship goods to the United States.

United States Consulate,
Canton, December 13th/1873.

Gentlemen:

Your earnest attention is respectfully solicited to the accompanying Circular No. 44, from the State Department of the Government of the United States. A strict compliance with the spirit of said Circular will be observed by this Consulate.

The

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The Consul takes the occasion to say that:

Invoices must particularly describe the goods shipped. That the price per piece, yard, picul, dozen &c. must also be given. The Consul reserves to himself the right to demand that the name of the party from whom the goods are purchased shall be given.

Invoices desired to be authenticated on the day sent in, must be forwarded to the Consulate at an early hour of that day, so as to give the Consul ample time for examination of same before he authenticates, as well as time for the execution of the clerical labor necessary for each sett. Parties must not expect to hurry the Consul. Reasonable expedition only, should be asked; and that will be given.

This Consulate will not, hereafter, receive, deliver or attend to any official business, before ten o'clock A. M.—It will be closed at four o'clock P. M., and will not receive or deliver any business after that hour. Unfinished business will be attended to on the succeeding day.

These rules will not be departed from, in any case; so that Shippers will make their arrangements accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

D (Copy)

Hong Kong, Dec 19th 1873.

R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir,

At 3 P. M. to-day I received
from

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from Canton, a letter addressed to President Grant, with the request that I should forward the same to him. It is a petition for your removal; and, I presume, the Department will furnish you with a copy thereof in due time. Had it been addressed to me, personally, I should deem it both just and proper to send you a copy, and that ~ without delay; as it is, the copy must come through the proper channel.

It is however, consonant with my judgment, that I should inform you of the fact, and also state, that said petition is numerously signed by the American Merchants and Missionaries of Canton.

A letter will reach me at Singapore, ~ care of the United States Consul, any time within the next 20 days from this date, and I will with pleasure, forward to Washington, any communication you may desire to send through me, to the Honorable Secretary of State, on the subject in question. I leave to-morrow-morning for Siam.

Respectfully yours
(Signed) J. P. Newman
Special Agent.

E (copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 23rd December 1873.

Dear Mr. Nye:

Information has reached me that a petition, having for its object my removal from the office

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office of United States Consul at this Port, has been forwarded to President Grant. I know not the general character of the language used in it, with reference to myself, nor whose names are affixed to it. It may have been presented to you for your signature—but it matters not who projected or signed it, I am told. the gentlemen are in earnest.

The object of this is to obtain a frank and honest expression of your views with reference to myself in connection with the office. You are, I think, the oldest American Merchant in China, having been here in Canton about forty years. You have been about this consulate more than any other American in Canton, and have witnessed my mode of attending to the public business. I beg that you will frankly state your opinion, and what you really know of me; and, if you have any complaints, or charges in reference to my management, or character as a worthy citizen, I trust you will make them.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

F

(Copy)

Canton 23rd December 1873.

Honble

R. G. W. Jewell
Consul of the United States

Dear Sir:

I am surprised at the tenor
of

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of your letter just received, wherein you acquaint me that certain persons have prepared a Petition to President Grant requesting your removal from the office of Consul here, — for, although I knew that the resident Agents of some American Firms complained of the more stringent application of the Rules laid down by the Government for your guidance than previous incumbents of the office had accustomed them to, I have never heard of any grievance of a tangible nature or any real importance: — And, I may add that when asked the question the other day by one of those Agents, — “what do you think of Judge Jewell as Consul?” — I replied frankly, “that I thought you were the best we could have for the future, as you^{are} now well versed in the duties of the office.” —

I can well understand your astonishment that the serious step you indicate has been taken; and as you request me, as the oldest resident Merchant, to state frankly my opinion of the mode of conducting the business of your office, I can only add to the foregoing, that I have only the qualification to make that you have appeared to me rather more stringent and exacting in the application of Rules, and disposed to magnify the importance of your office, than consisted with the usual relations between American Citizens and their Consuls — But since reading the Circular of the State Department, that you issued with a recent one of your own, a few days ago, — I think it is numbered 444, — I have doubted if complaints would have gathered head had

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had the stringent Rules therein enunciated by the Department, been promulgated at an earlier period; — that Circular, N^o 44, appearing to justify your general action. — As to your "Character as a worthy Citizen," I am confident no honest man can impugn it. —

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient-Servant
(Signed) Gideon Nye Jr.

G

(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Lanton, 24th December 1873.

Dear Sir:

Having learned, some days since that a Petition has been circulated in this community, addressed to the President of the United States, the object of which Petition is my removal from the office of Consul at this Port, and having understood that it was signed by several of the American Missionaries, I take this method of addressing you for the purpose of eliciting from you in a kindly manner, and as a believer in the holy truths as enunciated and taught by Jesus Christ, to state in writing such charges, accompanied by specifications as you know to be capable of proof, against me as an officer, or against my character as a gentleman and good citizen.

As you have been connected with this Consulate, on more than one occasion, as Interpreter, and know of my general management of it, as well as of my moral character, I ask you unbiased

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unbiased and frank opinion, in connection with the charges solicited, if you have any of the latter to make.

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

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A. P. Happer D.D.

H (copy)

Canton, Dec. 24th 1873.

Hon. Judge Jewell.

U. S. Consul.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of this date, in which you make inquiry about a certain paper which has been circulated in the community. If any copy of the said paper was procurable by me, I would very willingly place in your hands. But as there is none procurable by me it cannot do so.

As I only had the opportunity of reading it very cursorily I cannot venture to give any statement of its contents—

With much respect

Your fellow citizen
(Signed) A. P. Happer.

I (copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 24th December 1873.

Dear Sir:

Some days since I was informed that

a

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a Petition for my removal from the office of Consul at this Port had been circulated in this community, and had been forwarded to the President of the United States. I am also informed that said Petition had the names of several of the Missionaries affixed to it. I presume, of course, that such names were those of Americans. I know not who signed it, and care not; but a copy of all will, no doubt, be sent to me, as our Christian Government permits no person to be condemned, unheard.

You are a Christian Missionary, and American—you have been many years in Canton—have been Interpreter to more than one of our Consuls. You have^{been} often, in this Consulate under my administration of its duties. You have been with me on several occasions before the Viceroy, and present when he and others have been received by me. You know of my general management of my official duties, and have observed my deportment as an officer, as a gentleman, and as a member of Society.

Now the object of this is to ask you, as a Christian gentleman, to reduce to writing any and all charges which you know to be susceptible of proof, (accompanying same with specifications) against me, either as an officer, a gentleman, or as a good member of society.

I hope you will do this in a spirit of frankness: and, of course; without prejudice, which latter I cannot think you capable of. I ask no favor.

I am, dear Sir,
Your

30

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

To

Rev. Charles F. Preston

Boston.

J

(copy)

Boston, 25th Dec. 1873.

My dear Judge:

In reply to your note received yesterday while I was absent in the city, I beg to say that I am quite unprepared and unable to do, as you request. It was hinted to me that when Dr. Newman was here some charges were preferred against you, but I was not told who the parties were or specially what they were. You must know yourself very much more than I do so that I might much better apply to you for information than you to me.

Under these circumstances you must see yourself that I could not "reduce to writing any and all charges which I know to be susceptible of proof (accompanying same with specifications) against you either as an officer, a gentleman or as a good member of Society".

You ask me to "do this in a spirit of frankness and of course without prejudice" &c. I will do so. Not knowing what those special complaints were I cannot speak of them. One thing is evident to my mind, and that is that for some reason or other you have failed to gain the confidence of the American community.

Just

31

Just why it is I am unable to say; but as I told you the last time I went with you to see the Gov. Gen. "I was afraid that where there was so much smoke there must be a fire" I have kept these things to myself but I cannot refrain from replying to your request for frankness.

As to the Am. Missionaries I can only give my impression - and that is that none of them have any charges *vs.* Those who signed the paper doubtless did so upon general grounds.

With the Compliments of the Season

Yours respectfully
(Signed) C. F. Preston.

K

(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 24th December 1873.

Dear Sir:

Some days since information reached me that a Petition had been circulated in this community and forwarded to the President of the United States, having for its object my removal from the office of Consul at this Port; and, to my great surprise, I am informed that the names of several Missionaries were affixed to the paper. I know not who the signers were, nor the spirit of the language used with reference to myself. I must take it for granted that it was by no means friendly.

You have been many years in Canton - have known all the U. S. Consuls since your arrival and their manner of executing the duties of

of the office. This is, therefore, to kindly ask you to state in writing, all complaints or charges which you may, yourself, have against me; or, which you know from others, susceptible of proof; and to do this without any hesitation, since I crave no favor as an officer. This may even embrace your opinion of my manner and conduct in connection with the execution of my duties as U. S. Consul; my deportment as a gentleman, and my value as a worthy citizen. I am

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

To

Rev. R. H. Graves.

L.
(Copy)

Canton, 25th Decr 1873.

Judge R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request in your note of 24th inst. I have to say—Firstly: that personally, I have no complaint to make against you as a gentleman or an officer; best. Secondly—landor compels me to say that a common report both among natives and foreigners states that you have attended to law-suits between Chinese subjects and extra to the proper jurisdiction of the U. S. Consul. I must say that I do not think it for the honor of our country to be represented

by
J

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by one against whom such charges are in common circulation.

(Signed) Yours Truly
R. H. Graves.

M
(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 24th December 1873.

My dear Doctor Happer:

I have yours of to-day, but cannot regard it as a reply to mine of same date. I made no "inquiry about a certain paper which has been circulated in the community". I am well aware that such paper has been circulated, but of that hereafter. I do not ask you to furnish me with the language of that paper or the name appended to it. But I do ask, and now again ask, that you will give, in writing, "such charges, accompanied by specifications, as you know to be capable of proof against me as an officer, or against my character as a gentleman and good citizen". And, I will add, such matters as you ought to feel it a duty to present against me as a Public officer, and which are not worthless gossip, but susceptible of proof; and your opinion of me in the capacity named.

Faithfully yours
(Signed) R. H. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

P. S. — I ask no favor, as an officer.

34

N
(Copy).

Canton, Dec. 24th 1873.

Hon. Judge Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

My dear Judge:

I am in the receipt of your second letter of this date— You do not in either letter state to me for what reason, or for what purpose, you have made such a request of me— I notice however that both letters have had a press copy taken from them, which indicates to me that some future use is to be made of the correspondence.

If I am called upon by any proper authority to give testimony in any matter concerning my fellow men, as a good citizen, I will answer any such summons— But I certainly do not feel called upon "to give charges in writing to you" or to any one— either of my own purpose or in answer to your request— I trust you will regard this as a sufficient answer to your two letters of to-day.

Very respectfully
Your fellow citizen
(Signed) A. P. Harper.

O
(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 24th December 1873.

J. G. Kerr M. D.
Missionary Hospital,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

I am well informed
that

35-

that a petition has been circulated in this community, and has been addressed to President Grant, having for its object my removal from the office of Consul at this Port. I am yet ignorant of the language used in it with reference to myself — nor do I know who of the Missionaries signed it, but am assured that several did so — I must presume that all the signatures to it were American, but of all this I make no inquiry, as I know the Department of State will furnish me with a copy at the proper time.

The object of this communication is to ask you to kindly reduce to writing any and all complaints, or charges you may wish to prefer against me, and which you think ought to be investigated, which charges you know to be true, or have reasonable belief to be so, and which can be proved against me, as an officer of the United States, as a gentleman, or a member of Society.

In making this request of you, I ask no favor of concealment; and I would think unworthily of you if I supposed you would do so, knowing of facts of a serious character, that ought to be examined. I desire you to state frankly your opinion of my mode of executing my duties as an officer, my value as a citizen, and my deportment as a gentleman towards those who have business with me.

You are now a great many years in Canton — have seen my mode of receiving high officials of China, of my own country, as well as its citizens; and you are a gentleman whose

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whose opinion in such matters is worthy of consideration.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

P
(Copy)

Canton, 26th Dec. 1873.

Hon. R. S. W. Jewell Esq.,

Dear Sir:

I have been prevented by numerous engagements from answering yours of 24th inst.

In answer to your request I have no charges to make; so far as I am personally concerned, I have found you gentlemanly and accommodating. I signed the petition because I thought it right to aid the wishes of the foreign community who were unanimous in wishing a change.

If American Citizens had the right to vote for Consul then there would be no occasion to give reasons for the vote, but as the only means in this case is the resort to petition I think they are no more to be called in question for the exercise of that right than if it were a vote.

If any false statements are made in the petition they can be investigated and I have no doubt a copy of the petition would be furnished on application to those who got it up.

I

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I regret very much the existence of the feeling against you among the Merchants, but it is a fact, and I fear it will be out of your power to effect a change.

Wishing yourself and Mrs Jewell the compliments of the Season.

I am -

(Signed) Respectfully yours
G. F. Kerr.

Q
(Copy)

United States Consulate,
Banton, 26th December 1873.

Dear Doctor Kerr:

Your frank and manly letter is in my possession. I thank you for it, since it is a fair expression of your sentiments in reference to a matter, in which, whilst you do not take sides with me, you say what I know is truly so, that you have no charges to make against me. Nor has any man in this community any charges to make against me, of a serious character, if he only knew it. I court examination of my official or private record. I wrote to Mr Cunningham, when Mr Newman was here, requesting him, and any American, who knew of anything serious against me, to present, at once, whilst he was on the spot. Why did ^{they} not do so?

It is true Mr C. made two charges which were so frivolous that five minutes examination showed my course to be strictly legal and proper. Mr Grooman attempted to show I had made illegal charges of fees. An examination of the Consular

Fee

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The bill, in the Regulations, satisfied Dr. Newman, I think, that all was correct.

I court investigation by competent authority—not gossip—and will demand it of the government, in connection with the consideration of that Petition. I am well aware of the cause of dislike amongst the Merchants—but the fault, if fault there be, is not with me. It is in the laws I am put here to enforce; and so long as I am an officer they will be observed.

You were mistaken in supposing I asked you to give reasons for signing the Petition. I did not know you had done so. You had a right to do so if you pleased; but I addressed you, ~ with some of the oldest of the Missionary force, in order to learn if I have also offended that respectable body by my official course, or otherwise; as I learned that several had signed the paper. I think I now understand pretty well the Missionary connection with it; and am sorry that they are not more independent. "He who is without Sin, let him cast the first stone." Has that injunction been adhered to in this instance?

People ought to know what they are talking about; and the truth of it, before they talk.

Kindly returning the compliments of the season and best wishes for Mrs. Kerr and yourself, I am

(Signed)

Very truly &c.

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

39

R.
(copy)

United States Consulate,
Canton, 29th December 1873.

Rev. H. V. Hayes,
Canton.

My dear Sir:

I have addressed some of the oldest members of the Missionary body (American) on the same subject which this note will treat of. I will now address you and some others, who, although younger have known me intimately since I have been in Canton. In asking a reply to the Interrogatories which follow, I do so in all kindness, and ask from you just such answer as you would make to similar questions if under oath. My opinion of you, as a Christian, would not allow me to expect any other.

You have more than once been present at my receptions of Chinese Officials, the Viceroy and other gentlemen— You have seen me acting in my official capacity and in the capacity of a host to those who honored me with their company.

Have you observed anything of me on such occasions, or on any occasion which you regarded as improper, unkind or ungentle?

Do you, personally, know anything against me as an officer, or as a gentleman of an illegal or improper character?

With very kind regards to your sister, to whom and to yourself, I have the pleasure to tender compliments of the season. I am

(Signed) Very truly yours,
R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

40

S
(copy)

The

Hon Judge Jewell

U. S. Consul, Canton

My dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiries I will

say—

1st I have not, either on public or private occasions, observed anything in your conduct improper or unkind.

2nd I do not personally know of anything illegal in your official conduct, although I cannot agree with a statement which you once made to me in reference to a particular case viz: that you were under obligations to press it before the Chinese Authorities, as presented by an American citizen, and were not authorized to go behind the papers in your hands to inquire into the justice or injustice of the case.

This answers the questions you ask me but I think it is honorable, on my part, for me to say to you that I signed the petition circulated here sometime since. I hesitated some in regard to the matter because my knowledge of what has taken place in the consulate is very limited indeed. But from the number of names appended to the paper and from inquiries which I made I was led to suppose that there was such an amount of dissatisfaction that it seemed to me, that it would be best for some one else to undertake the duties of the consulate.

Let

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Let me say, in conclusion that I have now, as I have always had, heretofore, the most entire kindness of feeling towards yourself, personally; and it is a pleasure to me to reciprocate your kindness, in tendering the compliments of the season to yourself and Mrs. Jewell.

Very sincerely yours
(Signed) H. V. Noyes
(Copy)

U. S. Consulate.

Canton, Aug. 1st 1870.

Messrs Russell & Co., Augustine Heard & Co., Smith, Archer & Co., Dwyphant & Co., Nye & Co., Richard Devens, A. G. Bulkley and F. R. Talbot

Gentlemen:

Your favor of July 26th 1870 lies before me, in which you request me to resign the office of acting Consul at Canton in order to allow you to place in this office a "special representative".

The propriety of my resigning the office, for reasons of my own, had already been canvassed by myself before the reception of your letter. There are difficulties in the way, which, however desirous I may be to resign, will effectually present one, taking, at present, the responsibility of so doing. I hold the office of U. S. Interpreter to this Consulate

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Consulate and by virtue of that office ~ having regularly in the presence of a Consul the custody of an important department of the Records and being a Government official appointed to this Consulate and the only one now here I am therefore the legal custodian of the Consular Archives.

Again were I to resign, who is there to accept my resignation? The Community? As acting Consul I am responsible to the U. S. Government and to no one else, hence only that Government or its legal Representative in China must or can accept my resignation and relieve me from all responsibility. Should I hand over these archives to any one not authorized by the U. S. Government to receive them such an act ~ would incur more responsibility than I am willing to assume.

I regret that you should have been compelled to feel the necessity of a "special representative" in this office. I am not aware of a single instance in which the current business of the office has not met with ordinary dispatch. No case has been brought before me officially in which I have failed to act for the benefit of Americans to the full extent of my authority.

Hoping that you will see the cogency of the foregoing considerations, to the impro-
-priety of my resigning before a Consul ~ shall arrive.

I

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I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

(Signed) Your most obedient servant,
D. Wooman,
Act U. S. Consul.

Mr Wood

Nº 91. Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. E. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Consul forwards some Orange Seeds.

Abstract of contents.

Consul forwards Mandarin Orange Seeds to
the Department of Agriculture.

sent to Dept. of Agr. - July 21
with copy of cert.

Nº 91

United States Consulate,
Canton, January 10th 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C. -

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, in accordance with instructions in Circular Nº 47, through the Department of State, to the Department of Agriculture, some seeds of very choice large Mandarin Orange, which if successfully grown in our country will be quite an acquisition to our tropical fruits. There are two varieties enclosed, both of the large Mandarin Orange, and extremely luscious. One variety, and the best, is of the color of the Sicily Orange, whilst the other is yellow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.



Mr Wood



Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. G. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—Consul receives Circulars Nos 46 and 47.

Abstract of contents.

Referring to the reception of Circulars Nos
46 and 47.

Nº 92.

United States Consulate,
Canton, January 10th 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C. -

Sir:

I have the honor to ~
acknowledge receipt of Circulars Nos 46
and 47, issued by the Department of
State, and dated respectively October 27th
and November 1st 1873.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

In the same authority to pay as seen

Murwood



Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. G. Jewell to the Department of State.



Subject— Reception of dispatch N^o 54 and
confirmation of the nomination of
Wai Ng Hun, as temporary Interpreter.

Abstract of contents.

Consul has received dispatch N^o 54— Notices
confirmation of Wai Ng Hun, as temporary
Interpreter—Mentions salary of Wai Ng Hun.

Nº 93.

United States Consulate,
Canton, January 10th 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch Nº 54, in reference to the resignation of Mr. Thoman, as Interpreter at this Consulate; and confirming the nomination of Wai Ng Wun, as temporary Interpreter for same.

In this connection, I beg to state that I have made an arrangement with the said Wai Ng Wun by which he will receive for his services, during such time as the same shall be needed, a sum at the rate of Seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and this arrangement includes the Fourth quarter of the year 1873— Out of this sum he must pay his English Assistant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Whome

du Wood
First Consular Bureau,

March 30, 1874.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Vrooman who had been employed as Interpreter at Canton for some years, the Consul nominated Wai K'g Wun for employment temporarily in that capacity until a suitable American could be found. This having been approved by the Consul General at Shanghai, was sanctioned by the Department. (Oct. 30. 1873). The compensation authorized to an interpreter at Canton has been \$1000 per annum for many years. The Consul was authorized ^{to} pay Wai K'g Wun at a rate not exceeding that sum,

A. B. Wood

No. 95.

United States Consulate.
Canton March 2 1874

George Herdard by
U.S. Consul General
Canton.

Sir,

I have the honor to
own receipt of your communication
of the date of this wherein you sp.
proof of my application for a
leave of absence from my post and
assume the responsibility of granting
same in accordance with the
terms expressed in my application of
February 28th to which you

above is a reply.

In this Address I thank
you and in answer to your request
that I will let you know when I de-
sire to turn ^{over} the office to Mr. Campbell
the gentleman you have kindly
selected to act during my absence.
I beg to say that I propose to leave
Canton on or about the 7th or 8th
of next month, / April, when I
will be glad to have my tempo-
rary successor take charge.

Trusting that the time named
by me will suit you I subscribe

I am, Dear Sir,
your obedient servant
R. G. W. Smith,
W. A. Consul.

United States Consulate
Canton March 14th 1894

George J. Serravallo, Esq.,
U.S. Consul General,
Canton.

Sir,

Referring to my
communication of the 28th ultimo so-
liciting absence from my post of duty
in order to enable me the more suc-
cessfully to defend myself before
the Honorable Secretary of State
in Washington I beg to state that in
proposing to leave this city in the
steamer of April I had not prop.

Ily estimated the amount of labor
I would have to perform of an official
character before I could surrender
this Consulate to my temporary
successor, the leaving of which undone
might seriously affect the public
interest,

Therefore I beg that you
will kindly extend the time of my
departure as named by myself
to the 1st of May when I
have no doubt I can leave without
doing the public interests or myself
serious injustice

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

R. G. W. Smith,

U. S. Consul

Canton, March 5th 1874

A. G. W. Sherrill Esq

" " "

My dear Sir

I have received
your letter of yesterday, without
doubt, saying that you will
leave Canton for America in May
instead of April as heretofore
proposed.

I will instruct Mr. Court
to be ready to take charge of the
office on the 8th day of May.

Yours truly

George A. Howard

11-
276

dr
ap 20
Special Series. Canton Investigation, (1874)
No. 2, Wood

A. May 8

The Service
To State Department
Canton, March 5th 1874,

Subject. As above.

Abstract. Has completed his duty so far as
it can be carried at the moment, and will
return to Shanghai. The result of his inves-
tigation so serious that the Consul asks
leave-of-absence to defend himself at Wash-
ington. The Consul General has authorized his de-
parture for reasons stated and subject to appro-
val of Legation, and instruction of the Department.
Encloses correspondence in regard to the Consul's
leave-of-absence. Also transmits the complete
record of the investigation when the Consul
has prepared his rejoinders to the various charges
preferred re,

(Canton, March 5th 1871)

To

The Honorable

J. C. B. Davis

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir

I have the honor to re-
port to you that I arrived here on the
13th ultimo and that I have now carried
my examination to a point where I feel
at liberty to suspend it and to return
to Shanghai.

My endeavor has been to con-
-duct my visit ~~here~~ in such manner
as to give no unnecessary trouble, humi-
-liation or ground of offence to the Con-
sul, to make no unnecessary talk in
the community and yet to serve the pur-
-poses of my visit effectually.

It would be difficult to ex-
plain perfectly my management of the
investigation without sending forward
copies

of the various papers amounting to a great mass.

I am not prepared to do this at the moment for the reason that Mr Smith has not yet had time to make full rejoinders upon the various points which have been raised.

I might indeed send on the documents which have already accumulated but I fear that in such case more or less confusion would result at the Department.

My plan therefore is to return to Shanghai leaving Mr Smith to make his responses to me at his reasonable convenience and when these responses shall have been received I will file them with the several cases to which they refer and transmit everything to you in a connected and final form.

It would not be appropriate for me under these circumstances, to indulge in comments or to state conclusions in regard to the business which I have had in hand and I shall entirely refrain from

doing so excepting it may be necessary to explain my action in one direction. I refer to Mr. Smith's statement of a desire to return home to place his case personally before the Government.

My examination has disclosed a course of business which has naturally resulted in the expression of opinion by the Community which I have mentioned to you from Shanghai and Hong Kong. I shall not say that the intimations of that document are well founded but I shall not go too far when I state that irregularities of a gross kind have been committed by a person connected with the office and a course of business pursued by the Consul which cannot be commended.

Mr. Smith feels under these circumstances that the result of the consideration of his case at Washington ^{is} doubtful and advances his request for a leave of absence in order that he may go to Washington and make the best defence possible (considering that his relations with the

Community are necessarily affected by the
 expression of its dissatisfaction and that
 his residence here for a time at least
 cannot prove agreeable: Considering that
 the whole business is a serious one for him,
 and that he can state the considerations
 which bear in his favor much more strongly
 in person than by letter: Considering that if
 he is to remain here your indication and
 the lapse of a few months will be favor-
 able to him while if he shall not be left
 in office his retirement while absent will
 be more easy: Considering that he has already
 been resident here for a considerable period,
 and that a present leave of absence would
 not be out of season: Considering that if he
 goes he will find it to his interest to do so
 as ready as possible, simultaneously with the
 despatch of the documents bearing upon his
 case: Considering that it is desirable to know
 at once whether he can go and that I can-
 not communicate with the Legation without
 the loss of much time say thirty days, or
 with yourself without a certain expenditure
 for telegraphic messages and then only in
 an c

imperfect manner I have concluded to assume the responsibility of authorizing his departure.

I shall at once ask for this conclusion the approval of the Legation and also for the arrangements for the change of the Consulate during Mr Snell's absence indicated in the correspondence which is enclosed herewith.

And while thus submitting the matter to the Legation I venture to advance the suggestion to you that in case you do not approve of Mr Snell's return to America a telegram can be transmitted to me in season to admit of his instruction in the matter.

Mr Condit has been three years in the Consulate General as a Consular Agent and is fully competent to take temporary charge of the office. He has moreover the means of communicating with Shanghai by telegraph in case of difficulty and at the expense of only eight or ten hours delay.

I regret that my task is so farc

completing that I may now drop all in-
 quisitorial functions which are useless
 to be in the extreme and take up
 the higher is not entirely agreeable
 duty of passing the whole matter in
 review for your information and sub-
 ject to your higher discretion.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

George T. Howard,

U.S. Consul, Guangzhou.

no. 93.

United States Consulate

Canton 28th February 1874

George Howard Esq

U.S. Consul General

now at Canton

Sir, I have the

honor to request leave of absence
from my post of duty through you
and of the Department of State for
a period of at least four months,
or for such length of time as may
be necessary in order to enable me
to appear before the Honorable

Secretary of State in my own
absence.

In the event of that your
approval of the application I will
respectfully ask you to provide for
the proper underpinning of the official
services which are due to the
Government and the Community from
the Consulate during my absence.

Your obedient servant

R. G. W. Smith

U.S. Consul

Canton March 2 1874.

R. G. M. Smith Esq

My dear Sir,

I have received
your Request for a leave of abs.
since as stated in your despatch
No. 93.

Having no doubt that the
Legation and Department would
entirely approve your request I author-
ize you to consider the leave as
granted and assume all responsi-
bility in the matter

At your request and subject
to the approval of the Legation
I have instructed Mr John R.
Cargill Consul Clerk in the
Shanghai office to take charge dur-
ing your absence.

The compensation to be paid
Mr Cargill will be determined be-
tween yourself and the Department

Please let me know whether
these proposals are satisfactory to
you and when you desire to turn
over the office to Mr. Cargill.

Yours respectfully
George L. Stearns

Mr Wood



Consulate of the United States at Canton

R. G. Jewell

to the State Department



Subject Circulars Nos 47 and 49 have
been received by Consul.

Abstract of contents

Consul has received Circulars Nos 47 and 49
from the Department of State.

Nº 94.

United States Consulate,
Canton, March 17th 1874.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circulars Nos 47 and 49, dated respectively November 1st 1873, and December — 1873.

The subjects treated by these Circulars have had my earnest consideration; and I will endeavor to conform to their requirements to the best of my ability.

I have the honor, Sir,
to be

Your obedient Servant

R G W Jewell
U. S. Consul.



Consulate of the United States at Canton.
to the Department of State



Subject—Acknowledgment of dispatch N^o 55
and Circular relating to official Seal presses
for Consular Agencies at Kiang-chow and
Whampoa—also Circulars N^{os} 50 and 51.

Abstract of Contents

Consul has received dispatch N^o 55 and Circular
relating to official Seal presses for Consular Agencies
at Kiangchow and Whampoa—also Circulars N^{os} 50
and 51.

N^o 95. Consulate of the United States,
Canton, 17th March 1874.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

I have the honor to ~~the~~ acknowledge receipt of your dispatch
N^o 55, dated November 22nd 1873.

Also, a Circular, with the heading
of "Separate." This Circular relates to ~~the~~
Official Seal presses for the Consular ~
Agencies of Whampoa and Kiang-chow, both
of which Seals have arrived at this ~~the~~
Consulate in excellent condition, and will be
carefully preserved for use when their service
may become necessary, which, I am sorry
to say is not now the case.

Also, Circulars N^{os} 50 and 51; all
of which have received my earnest considera-
-tion and will be faithfully observed by me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
P. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul



Consulate of the United States at Canton.
G. H. Jewell to the Department of State.
Subject — *Quarterly Returns.*

Abstract of contents

*Consul forwards Quarterly Returns for first
Quarter of 1874.*

N^o 96.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st April 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit,
herewith, to the Department of State, the fol-
-lowing Quarterly Returns, which it is my duty
to forward, viz: copy of the Invoice Book, N^o
110—Register of Official Letters Received N^o
111—Register of Official Letters Sent N^o 112—
Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels
N^o 113—Return of Deceased American
citizens N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce,
N^o 115—All of which, I trust, you will
find correct, and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient Servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Inclosures—Returns, N^{os} 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115.

Mr Wood



Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject — Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

Abstract of contents.

Consul forwards Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses
Account for Quarter ending March 31st 1874.

N^o 97. Consulate of the United States,
Canton, 1st April 1874.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate for the first Quarter of the year 1874, accompanied by Vouchers Nos 1 & 2, but unaccompanied by Exchange Vouchers, as the draft for said Account is drawn to my own order, and will not be sold; thereby saving to the Government, the cost of Exchange on same, which would have been Fifteen opo, on the face of the account. This will also be my cause with reference to Salary Account of Consul, as well as the Account of Interpreter of this Consulate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Inclosures

N^o 1 Receipt for Rent.
" 2 Bill and Receipt for Stationery.

Has this been received
D May 26

subwood



United States Consulate at Canton

to Department of State.

Subject—Close of Bankrupt Estate of [illegible]

Abstract of contents.

Consul proposes to deposit remaining
unpaid dividends, which are not likely
to be called for in the U. S. Treasury.

At June 3

No. 98

United States Consulate
Canton, April 1st 1874

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the funds on hand representing unpaid Dividends, due from the Bankrupt Estate of Nye & Co., of Canton, will be forwarded by me through the Department of State to the Treasury Department by the mail which will leave Hong Kong on or about the 12th proximo.

This Estate has been in course of Settlement in this Consulate since March 1856, (now more than eighteen years). The unpaid dividends due from it, which have never been called for, amount in the aggregate to Two thousand eighty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars (\$2082⁵⁰) in accordance

in accordance with the final rendering of the Assignees, a copy of which report and some other proper information will accompany the Bill of Exchange.

As it is now by no means probable that the dividends will ever be called for (the last decree having been made on the 31st Decr. 1870) I deem it best thus to close the connection of said Estate with this Consulate by depositing the residue in the Treasury of the United States, there to remain at the credit of said Estate until called for by parties, or their representatives, who can show legal claims.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant
 R G W Jewell,
 N. S. Consul.

No.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China. April 4, 1874.

SUBJECT.

Charges vs Consul Jewell.
Says he is unfit for the position
& requests his removal.

See letter of above date from Hon
John Scott, enclosing letter from
A. P. Hopper, (of Canton) making the
above charges.

REFERENCE.

To

187

Mr Wood



No 99 United States Consulate at Canton
S W Lowell to the Department of State
Subject— Reception of Circular No 52
Abstract of Contents



Circular No 52 has been received

It refers to Invoices—character
of goods in detail, as well as
their value.

N^o 99

United States Consulate
Canton, April 8th 1874

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular N^o 52, dated January 26th 1874, issued from the Department of State, concerning invoices, and the necessity of detailed specifications of articles, and values belonging thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R H W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

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Consulate of the United States at Canton. &
 to the Department of State.
 Settlement of the Bankrupt Estate of
 King & Co.
Abstract of contents.
 The undersigned proposes to remit the Uncalled for
 Dividends of the Bankrupt Estate of King & Co.
 to the Hon. Secretary of Treasury.

Stamps:
 JUL 1894
 OF STATE
 1894

This dispatch should have been forwarded by the
 mail of yesterday, and has been held up by
 the overrider.

George F. Howard

May 12th 1894

No 100.

United States Consulate,
Canton, May 1st 1874.

Hon. J. B. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Honorable Secretary of State that the Settlement of the Bankrupt Estate of King & Co., (which Estate has been in course of liquidation in this Consulate precisely seventeen years,) has reached a point in its history, where, in my opinion, it needs no longer remain in charge of the Consul at Canton, and should be transferred to the Treasury of the United States; subject, hereafter, to the demands of those who may be able to shew themselves entitled to the uncalled for dividends which have accumulated and remain unpaid.

These uncalled for dividends amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of about Fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars, including interest; and there is now no probability that any more payments will be called for; since I have used all reasonable effort,
during

during my administration of the duties of this consulate, to obtain information as to the locality of the claimants to these dividends; and I have, likewise, published the desire of the Consulate to close up the Estate by payment to all who are entitled.

The Estate was indebted to a large number of creditors, but nearly seven-eighths of them were Chinese. It ought to have been closed up in five years, with great ease, had no unfortunate circumstances occurred pending its settlement. But it happened that the English, French and Chinese war broke out about the time that the firm of King & Co. went into voluntary Bankruptcy, necessarily producing much disorder throughout China, and difficulty in effecting settlements, whilst it continued; say nearly four years. Since that time it is not easy to account for the delay which has occurred in bringing the Estate to a close, unless we attach blame to some one or more of those who have had the matter in charge.

In October of 1872, I declared a Dividend of six and one half per cent. on the claims which had been allowed by my predecessors

predecessors, Consuls Perry and King. Nearly ~~three~~ ^{three-fourths} of the sum to be distributed was called for and paid out within one month after the time announced for payment. No demand for that or prior dividends has been made since then. On the 21st of April, I declared a final dividend of 7-10^{ths} of one per cent. in order to distribute two thousand one hundred and Ninety-three dollars which had been improperly credited as dividends to parties whom it was discovered had either received their full claims, or else should not have been included as claimants, for one cause or another. About three-fourths of this sum has been already paid out to those who are known as genuine claimants; The balance will scarcely ever be called for, leaving on hand, as I have already remarked, a sum which will be about Fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

This sum would be much safer in the Treasury of the United States, and I now beg to respectfully recommend that the Consul be advised to buy a Bill of Exchange for the amount on hand, and remit it, with a statement, to the Hon. Secretary of

of the Treasury, to be credited to "Uncalled
for Dividends of King Ho's Bankrupt Estate,
of Canton, China."

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient Servant

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

11. United States Consulate at Canton
Jewell to the Department of State.
Subject - Acknowledgment of the
receipt of a Circular
Abstract of contents
Consul has received Circular
No. 56 from State Department

No 101

United States Consulate
Canton, May 6th 1874

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis
Assistant Secretary
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular No. 56, dated March 17th 1874, which has been carefully noted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
N. S. Consul.



12 May 28
United States Consulate at Canton,

R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—Consul forward Returns
for fractional quarter.

Abstract of contents

The Returns for fractional quarter
ending May 6th 1874 are herewith
forwarded.

No 102 United States Consulate
Canton, May 6th 1874

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit
herewith, to the Department of State,
the following quarterly Returns for
the fractional Quarter ending on
the 6th day of May, viz: Copy
of Invoice Book No 110—Register
of Official Letters Received No 111
Register of Official Letters Sent
No 112—Arrivals and Departures
of American Vessels No 113—Return
of Deceased American Citizens, No
114—Navigation and Commerce
No 115. All of which, I trust,
you will find to be correct and
according to Form.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R S W Jewell,
U. S. Consul

Inclosures

Inclosures—Returns, viz
Nos 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115

Form No. 116

Form No. *116*

EXTRACT of the Names and Description of Persons to whom Passports have been issued at the Consulate of the United States at *San Antonio, Texas*, from *January 1st* to *May 6th 1874*, inclusive.

[illegible]

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

R. S. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	N ^o . of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	116	Canton, 25 th April 1874.	April 26/74	Amount brought forward		Has received Consul's dispatch N ^o 112, and will give prompt orders with reference to its contents, to the Nam-hoi and Poon-gee Magistrates.	
His Excellency Huen Hoppo, Canton.	8	Canton, 29 th April 1874.	29/74	Informing Consul that the 8 th proems will be the Emperor's birth day, and that the Customs will be closed on that day.			
G. Macklin Smith Esq. Vice Consul of Denmark Canton.	1	Canton, 26 th April 74.	30/74	Has resumed charge of the Danish Consular Agency.			

<p>c. A. P. Hepper & S. Canton.</p>	<p>34 Canton, 30th April 74.</p>	<p>concerning his dividend due from estate of King & Co.</p>
<p>L. Freusburg Esq. Acting German Consul Canton.</p>	<p>2 Canton, 2nd May 74</p>	<p>Wishes to know the exact amount of the estate of M. & A. Gornica, as it was after the sale of the effects.</p>
<p>Geo. Macklin Smith Esq. Canton.</p>	<p>2 Canton, May 2/74.</p>	<p>Concerning Invoices.</p>
<p>F. Kleinwecker Esq. Commissioner of Customs, Canton.</p>	<p>8 Canton, May 5/74.</p>	<p>Informing Consul that the 8th inst. will be the Emperor's Birth day, and that the Custom House will be closed on that day.</p>
<p>J. d'Assenede Canton.</p>	<p>1 Canton 5th May 1874.</p>	<p>Wishes to know if Consul authorized his recent arrest by the Chinese officials.</p>
<p>Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>Washington Mar. 17/74.</p>	<p>Inclosing Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 20 Decr 1873, fixing the standard of Foreign currencies.</p>

R. S. W. Jewell,
M. L. G. L.

REGISTER of Official Letters and Enclaves							
NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	No. of Enclaves	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
F. Kleinwachter Esq. Commissioner of Customs Canton.	7	Canton, 1 st April 1874	April 2/74	Customs will be closed on Good Friday, the 3 rd inst, and on Eastern Monday, the 6 th inst.			
Alphart Esq. Canton	15	Canton, 2 nd April 1874	" 2/74	Concerning certificates to Invoices, sent forward on the 27 Oct. 1873, of which they wish copies.			
H. H. Alexander Esq. Hong Kong.	2	Hong Kong 1 st April 1874	" 2/74	Has received the \$500 ⁰⁰ sent by Consul to the credit of Correa's estate in Canton.			
D. A. Bailey Esq. W. L. Consul Hong Kong	185	Hong Kong 2 nd April 74	" 3/74	Forwards triplicate receipts of the official Administrator of Hong Kong with reference to receipt of the \$500, mch. of M. A. Correa's estate.			
W. L. Consul Shanghai	186	Shanghai 2 nd April 74	" 3/74	Forwards triplicate receipts of the official Administrator of Shanghai with reference to receipt of the \$500, mch. of M. A. Correa's estate.			

Markew L yao's toq, Ab. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai.	142	Shanghai March 29/74	" 5/74	Acknowledges dispatch N. 110 from Consul Will leave to Consul to decide as to the propriety of making defence before pro- ceeding to Washington.
His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	111	Canton, 24 th April 1874	" 5/74	In reply to Consul's dispatch N. 107. Will refer the matter to the proper officers for examination.
Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	152	Washington, Jan. 26/74	" 7/74	Further instructions with reference to Invoiers and the necessity of details.
Rev. C. F. Fenwick Ningpo, China.	1	Ningpo, 30 th Mar. 1874	" 7/74	Accepts of the Agency of this consulate - having reference to the care of the property of the Murray Estate, and the collection and distribution of the rents.
His Excellency Lui, Viceroy, &c. Canton.	112	Canton, 8 th April 1874	" 9/74	Has ordered the Judge and Kuang-chawfoo to report in the case of Wong Ayei, former Chinese writer in the Interpreters Office.
His Excellency Lui, Viceroy, &c. Canton.	113	Canton, 9 th April 1874	" 10/74	Has received Consul's dispatch in reference to the Centennial Celebration. Has already notified the Chief Superintendent of Customs at Canton, and will issue Proclamations as soon as he hears from Peking, on the subject.
Richard Stevens Canton.	44	Canton, 11 th April 1874	" 11/74	Sends duplicate receipt in re Estate of Lornea to Consul.
Nam-hoi To. Canton.	45	Canton, 8 th April 1874	" 11/74	The Nam-hoi misunderstands, perhaps purposely, Consul's dispatch of the 25 th March, forwarding affidavit of Mr. Nye in reference to pay to his creditors.
His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	114	Canton 12 th April 1874	" 12/74	Will see Commander Stanton and Consul on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.
Comr. C. F. Stanton Ab. S. S. Yontie, Canton.	2	Canton, 12 th April 1874	" 12/74	Wishes to take, as his staff, two officers named, on occasion of his interview with the Viceroy, on the 14 th inst.
Rev. C. F. Preston, Canton.	10	Canton, 13 th April 1874	" 13/74	Will go with Consul to see the Viceroy, on the 14 th inst. at 2 P. M.
Rev. C. F. Preston Canton.	11	Canton, 14 th April 1874	" 14/74	Wishes to know from whence the party is to start to visit the Viceroy?
Rev. C. F. Williams	27	Peking, March 28 th 1874	" 14/74	Canton approve of certain business done

<p>Canton.</p> <p>Comr. A. F. Stanton</p> <p>U. S. A. Justice,</p> <p>Canton.</p> <p>Rev. G. F. Preston</p> <p>Canton.</p> <p>Rev. G. F. Preston</p> <p>Canton.</p> <p>Hon. J. Wells Williams</p> <p>Charge d'Affaires</p> <p>Peking.</p> <p>Geo. F. Seward Esq.</p> <p>U. S. Consul General</p> <p>Shanghai</p> <p>John Gerrard</p> <p>Hong Kong</p>	<p>2</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>27</p> <p>143</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Canton, 12th April 1874</p> <p>Canton, 13th April 1874</p> <p>Canton, 14th April 1874</p> <p>Peking, March 28th 1874</p> <p>Shanghai, 7th April 74</p> <p>Hong Kong 14 April 1874</p>	<p>" 12/74</p> <p>" 13/74</p> <p>" 14/74</p> <p>" 14/74</p> <p>" 14/74</p> <p>" 15/74</p>	<p>Wishes to take, as his staff, two officers named, on occasion of his interview with the Viceroy, on the 14th inst.</p> <p>Will go with Consul to see the Viceroy on the 14th inst. at 2 P. M.</p> <p>Wishes to know from whence the party is to start to visit the Viceroy?</p> <p>Cannot (R)</p> <p>Canton approves of the ^{the} proposed ^{proposed} River Steamers on the Canton River proposed by the Customs officials.</p> <p>Acknowledges receipt of Consul's dispatch N^o 112.</p> <p>Asking the return of Affidavit of Mr. Norris in reference to a claim against the Estate of M. A. Correa, as well as a letter from the Oriental Bank in reference to a check in favor of Correa for \$500⁰⁰.</p> <p>Forwarding Consul five copies of the opinion of the Circuit Court in the case of Lee Cha Chun vs the steamer Spark.</p> <p>Concerning his share of A. & M. Dock Co. stock, and the time when it was sold to him.</p> <p>Acknowledges receipt of Consul's N^o 111 and asks to have the correct name of Cheung Ming Yeung.</p> <p>Acknowledges Consul's two letters concerning draft in payment of op. against the Estate of M. A. Correa.</p> <p>M. S. L. Co. does not now make any concessions to Consuls and their families travelling on their steamers.</p> <p>Acknowledges Consul's dispatch N^o 35, in reference to the disposition of the "Garden Fund."</p>
<p>Geo. F. Seward Esq.</p> <p>U. S. Consul General</p> <p>Shanghai.</p> <p>G. S. Western</p> <p>Canton</p> <p>His Excellency Lui</p> <p>Viceroy &c.</p> <p>Canton.</p> <p>Bain and Donyso</p> <p>Hong</p> <p>G. B. Emory</p> <p>Hong Kong</p> <p>Hon. J. Wells Williams</p> <p>U. S. Charge d'Affaires</p> <p>Peking</p>	<p>3</p> <p>115</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>28</p>	<p>Shanghai, Mar 20/74</p> <p>Canton, 19th April 1874</p> <p>Canton, 21st April 1874</p> <p>Hong Kong 22nd April 1874</p> <p>Hong Kong 22nd April 74</p> <p>Peking 10th April 74</p>	<p>" 18/74</p> <p>" 19/74</p> <p>" 22/74</p> <p>" 23/74</p> <p>" 23/74</p> <p>" 26/74</p>	

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1874					
April 28	3	Labell & Co., Macao.	Amount brought forward concerning payment of dividend due the Netherland Trading Society from estate of King & Co.		5. 36
"	30	58 Circular No 58 To American Merchants residing at Canton.	Notifying them of the closing of the Custom House on the 8th proximo to celebrate the Emperor's Birth day.		
"	30	A. P. Happer D. D. Canton.	Please sign accompanying receipt for your dividend herewith remitted.		
May 1	100	Hon. J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary	Giving the history of the Bankrupt Estate of King		

		Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.		Bankrupt Estate of King
				and making certain suggestions with reference thereto.
"	2	1	Geo. Macklin Smith Esq. Danish Consular Agent, Canton.	Acknowledging his dispatch of the 26 th ult.
"	"	2	C. Freusburg Esq. Actg German Consul Canton.	Giving the information sought by his of this date.
"	"	2	Geo. Macklin Smith Esq. Canton.	You must send two more declarations for your quadruplicate Invoices Forwarding dispatch No. 100 addressed to the Hon. G. C. B. Davis.
"	"	121	Geo. F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	32 Withdrawing cases of F. H. B. Jenkins vs Lee Heung Seung and Li Ah Kwok. Also cases of D. Vrooman vs Fuk Tai Lung, and the Lottery case, and calling attention to cases in which the Consul is plaintiff.
"	4	56	His Honor To, Nam-hoi, Canton.	Consul did not authorize your arrest, or that of any person, on the occasion you allude to.
"	5	1	J. d' Assedo, Canton.	Thanks for your communication of the 5 th inst. in reference to closing the Custom House on the 8 th inst.
"	6	52	F. Kleinwachter Esq. Commissioner of Customs, Canton.	Respectfully asking that some boxes of goods which have been used in the Consulate be passed through the Custom House on the occasions at the Consul's
"	"	53	Same	

"	"	54	Same	return on leave. Informing Commissioner that John R. Conyelle will be in charge of consulate during absence of Consul	
"	"	2	P. Dabry de Thiersant Esq. Consul de France Canton.	Informing him that John R. Conyelle will be in charge of this consulate during the absence of the consul.	
"	"	6	Sir Brooke Robertson A. B. M. Consul, Canton.	Same subject	
"	"	5	John Treusburg Esq. German Consul Canton.	Same subject	
"	"	4	Manuel Villanueva Esq. Consul for Spain Canton.	Same subject	
"	"	3	J. B. Cunningham Esq. Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway Canton.	Same subject.	
"	"	4	Geo. Macklin Smith Esq. Danish Consular Agent Canton.	Same subject	
"	"	114	His Excellency Lui Keeray &c. Canton.	Same subject	
"	"	43	D. H. Bailey Esq. U. S. Consul Hong Kong.	Same subject	
"	"	73	L. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul Swatow.	Same subject	16.

"	"	J. Henderson Esq. U. S. Consul Amoy	Same subject	
"	"	122 George F. Howard Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Have taken receipt of John R. Coryelle Esq. for all the public property and archives. He will be left in charge during absence of Consul.	16
"	"	2 R. M. Johnson Esq. U. S. Consul Hankow	Informing that John R. Coryelle Esq. will be in charge during absence of the Consul.	16
"	"	7 C. C. Lord Esq. U. S. Consul, Ningpo.	Same subject	16
"	"	3 M. M. de Lano Esq. U. S. Consul, Foo-chow.	Same subject	16
"	"	101 Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Consul has received Circular No 56 from State Department. It is dated March 17 th 1874.	
"	"	2 Eli T. Sheppard Esq. U. S. Consul. Tientsin	Informing Consul that John R. Coryelle Esq. will be in charge of this Consulate during absence of Consul.	16
"	"	2 J. P. Knight Esq. U. S. Consul Newchwang.	Same subject	16
"	"	2 A. O. Salter Esq. U. S. Vice Consul. Chinkiang	Informing that John R. Coryelle Esq. will be in charge during absence of the Consul.	16
"	"	101 Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Acknowledging receipt of Circular No 56.	
"	"	102 Hon. J. C. B. Davis	Enclose to the Secretary	

"	"	Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	for the fractional Quarter ending - May 6 th 1874.	
"	"	103 Hon. J. C. B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Forward Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account.	
"	"	123 Geo. F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Please forward dispatches Nos 101 & 102 addressed to the Hon. J. C. B. Davis, with inclosures.	
"	"	124 Geo. F. Seward Esq U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Please forward inclosed dispatch No. 103, addressed to the Hon. J. C. B. Davis, with the Rent and Miscella- neous Expenses Account.	128
"	"	19 Hon. Wm. A. Richardson Secretary of Treasury Washington, D. C.	Forwarding information in reference to the Interpreters' Account.	16
"	"	20 Hon. Wm. A. Richardson Secretary of Treasury Washington, D. C.	Concerning Consuls' Account for the fractional Quarter ending May 6 th 1874.	16
"	"	49 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Consul forwards his Account for the fractional Quarter end- ing May 6 th 1874.	32
"	"	48 Hon. H. D. Barron. Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account Current.	32
"	"	50 Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor, Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account of the temporary consular Interpreter for fractional Quarter ending May 6 th 1874	24
"	"	47 Hon. H. D. Barron, Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the Quarterly Returns for fractional quarter ending May 6 th 1874.	88
			Total	\$ 16.128

R. F. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul
R. F. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1874					
April	1	96 Hon. J. C. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the usual ~ Quarterly Returns for First Quarter 1874.		
"	"	97 Hon. J. C. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Rent and ~ Miscellaneous Expenses Account.		
"	"	98 Hon. J. C. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	In reference to the proposed close of the Bankrupt ~ Estate of Tye & Co. at this Consulate.		
"	"	17 Hon. Wm. A. Richardson Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D. C.	Have drawn upon you for Consul's Salary for ~ quarter ending March 31 st 1874.		
"	"	18 Hon. Wm. A. Richardson Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D. C.	Have drawn upon you for Salary of Interpreter of this Consulate for first		

			Quarter 1874.	
"	"	43 Hon. A. D. Barron, Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Quarterly Re- turns ending March 31 st 1874.	
"	"	44 Hon. A. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account Cur- rent for first Quarter 1874.	
"	"	45 Hon. A. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Salary Account for the first Quarter 1874 of Consul.	
"	"	46 Hon. A. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account of Mai Ng Wun for first Quarter of 1874 as Interpreter.	
"	"	116 George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai.	Requesting the Consul General to forward all the foregoing to the Government.	3. 04.
"	"	57 Circular N ^o 57 To American Merchants at Canton.	Giving the exports of Raw Silk to the U. S. of America for the month of March, through this consulate.	
"	2	96 Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Four Invoices per Vasco de Gama and August.	40.
"	"	10 Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass.	One Invoice per the August	24
"	3	36 Hon. S. Wells Williams Charge d'Affaires Peking	Acknowledging receipt of his dispatch in reference to the course he has adopted to enlist the co- operation of the Chinese in the centennial celebra- -tion.	
"	"	117 Geo. F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General	Please forward dispatch which accompanies this letter	

			Williams— Also acknowl- -edging receipt of Con- -sul General's N ^o 141, dated March 20/74.	32
"	"	51 F. Kleinwachter Esq. Commissioner of Customs, Canton.	Acknowledging receipt of his dispatch, dated April 3 rd in reference to closing of Custom House on Good Friday.	
"	4	109 His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Concerning the case of Wong Aqui— urging his immediate release.	
"	6	118 Matthew L. Yates Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai.	Acknowledge receipt of his dispatch N ^o 142	16
"	8	99 Hon. J. La B. Davis Assistant Secretary Washington, D. C.	Acknowledge receipt of Circular N ^o 52.	
"	"	119 Geo. F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding the foregoing dispatch.	
"	10	4 Richard Devens Canton.	Please send duplicate receipt for your pay as Appraiser of the Estate of M. A. Correa.	
"	11	110 His Excellency Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Commander Stanton desires an interview.	
"	"	55 His Honor Go, Tam-hoi, Canton.	You have misunderstood the object of my dispatch dated the 25 th of March last.	
"	12	1 Capt. C. F. Stanton U. S. S. "Yantic" Canton.	Viceroy will see you on Tuesday the 14 th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.	

"	"	2	George Murray Bain Hong Kong.	Est. of M. A. Correa. Forwarding draft in pay- ment of his claim against Est. of M. A. Correa.	
"	"	10	Rev. G. F. Preston Canton.	Have an interview with Viceroy on the 14 th inst. to present Com ^r Stanton. Will you act as Inter- preter on the occasion.	
"	14	40	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Four Invoices per P. M. S. S. Japan.	32
"	"	X	Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Consul's private corres- pondence.	32
"	"	11	Rev. G. F. Preston Canton.	The party will leave from the consulate on the pro- posed visit to H. Co. the Viceroy.	
"	15	111	His Excellency Sui Viceroy &c. Canton.	Concerning claims against three Chinese citizens.	
"	16	5	John Gerrard Hong Kong	Forwarding at his request Affidavit of G. A. Norris and letter of Oriental Bank concerning a claim against Estate of M. A. Correa.	
"	17	37	Hon. S. Wells Williams U. S. Charge d. Affaires Peking, China.	Forwarding copy of Viceroy's reply to Consul's dispatch asking co-operation in the Centennial Anniversary and acknowledging reception of His Honor's dispatch in reference to the New Customs amended Regu-	

"	19	3	Shanghai. L. S. Meesters, Canton.	A. Wells Williams. Your share of stock was sold to you by this com- -municate on the 5 th July 1873.
"	20	6	Proprietors China Mail Hong Kong.	Please insert inclosed ad- -vertisement" for payment of 6 th Dividend of King & Co's Estate.
"	21	2	Proprietors A. C. Herald Shanghai	Please insert advertisement for payment of 6 th Dividend of King & Co's Estate.
"	22	7	Proprietors China Mail Hong Kong.	Have no acknowledgment of receipt of mine of 13 th inst.
"	"	1	G. B. Emory Hong Kong.	Concerning my proposed visit to the U. S. via Panama &c.
"	"	112	His Excellency Sui Viceroy &c. Canton.	Giving the correct name of one of the parties, in- -formation in reference to which H. C. seeks in his dispatch N ^o 115.
"	"	113	His Excellency Sui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Concerning the arrest of Wong Ahui, and asking if security for his appear- -ance when wanted, will not be accepted.
				Amount carried forward \$ 5. 36

103 United States Consulate at Canton
Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses Account.

Abstract of contents.
Consul forwards Rent and Miscel-
laneous Expenses Account for
fractional Quarter ending
May 6th 1874.

N^o 103. United States Consulate
Canton, May 6th 1874

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
to the Department of State the
Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses
Account for the fractional quarter ^{at PMU}
ending May 6th 1874; accompanied
by vouchers N^o 1 & 2, but mac-
companied by Exchange Vouchers,
as the draft for said Account is
drawn to my own order, and will
not be sold; thereby saving to the
Government the cost of exchange
on same, which at this time is
quoted at 15% off the face of
the Account. This will be my
course, likewise, with reference to
the salary account of Consul, as
well as with that of the Interpreter
of

of this Consulate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

Inclosures—

N^o 1—Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses Account.

N^o 2—Receipt for Rent for
fractional Quarter.

N^o 3—Bill and Receipt for
Stationery.



a: July 17

United States Consulate
at Canton

to the Department of State:

Mr. Coryell...

Subject
Taking over charge of Consulate.

No. 1.

United States Consulate,
Canton, May 14th 1874.

Honorable J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that
I have to day taken over charge of this
consulate from Mr. R. G. W. Jewell, consul
at this port. .

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Kemp

Vice Consul in charge.



United States Consulate, Canton. J. July 17

Mr. Coryell - to the Department of State

Subject:

*Inventories of articles belonging to this
consulate.*

No. 2.

United States Consulate
Canton May 7th 1874.

Honorable J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to hand to you form No. 5 duly executed; appended to it is an inventory, of articles belonging to this office, which was made jointly by Mr. Jewell and myself and signed by both him and me.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Alcorn
Vice Consul in charge.

Enclosure.

1. Form No. 5. dated May 6th 1874, signed by Consul and Vice Consul in charge; and inventory dated May 6th and signed by Consul and Vice Consul in charge.

United States Consulate
Canton, May 6th 1874

We certify, on this the 6th day of May, the services of R. S. W. Jewell temporarily ceased, and he is entitled to his salary or fees including said day; and that the services of John R. Coryelle Esq commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations, Chapter XXIII.

J. Coryelle Vice Consul ^{in charge}
R. S. W. Jewell U. S. Consul

Inventory of Things in the U. S. Consulate at Canton, handed over by R. S. W. Jewell, U. S. Consul who is about to be absent on leave, to John R. Coryelle Esq. Vice Consul in charge, May 6th 1874.

1 Desk — 1 Copying press — 1 Book case — 1 Seal press & seal of this Consulate — 1 Picture of the U. S. Senate (presented by O. H. Perry Esq) — 1 Coat of Arms — 17 volumes U. S. Statistics at Large — 1 Set of Commercial Relations — 1 Set Diplomatic Correspondence for different years — 1 Large lamp-horn wood trunk for papers, tin lined — 1 Rheostat; Elements of Inter-national

national Law—1 Letter scale and
 weights—1 Letter Book for Department
 of State—1 Fee Book—1 Invoice
 Book—3 Miscellaneous Books—1 Ledger
 —1 Record of Marine Protests—1 Record
 of Extended Protests (Marine)—2 Records
 of Consular Courts—2 Daily Journals
 of Ships—1 Record of Quarterly State-
 ment of Fees—1 Book of Arrivals
 and Departures of American Vessels—
 1 Record of Births and Deaths of
 Americans—3 Folders for Circulars
 —2 ditto and for Letters—2 Registers
 of Official letters sent—2 Registers
 of Official letters Received—1 Record
 of Protests—1 Record of American
 Citizens—2 Blank Books—1 Book
 of Passports—1 Record of Passports—
 1 Record of Relief of American
 Seamen—1 set of three seals for
 Invoices—4 Official Ivory seals—
 1 Lot of Blank Forms—4 Inkstand
 —4 Miscilage bottles, full—2 Chit Books
 1 Merchants Order Book—2 covers for
 Official Circulars—1 New case with
 glass front for Blank Forms—1 Lot
 of Official and unofficial Envelopes
 —1 Lot of official paper, very small
 quantity—1 Book of Treaties with
 China, being the Directory for 1868—
 1 U. S. Tariff volume for 1869—1 U. S.
 Import Duties for 1871—1 Small Camphor
 Wood Trunk, destroyed by white ants—
 1 Pine Table—4 Chairs—1 Seal Press,
 (broken)—

(broken)—3 Letter Filly, bound.—1 Consular Manual for 1870.—1 copy of Register of Department of State for Oct 1st 1870.—Cash to the credit of Fund for destitute Seamen, Two and ⁵⁹/₁₀₀ dollars.—2 American Flags 1 Boat Flag.—1 Press Copy Book (new) 1 old sheet iron safe, of no value.—1 Press and Seal for Consular Agency at Whampoa.—1 Press and Seal for Kiang-chow—for Consular Agency.

J. R. Russell Vice Consul in charge

R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.



*If this is within the
arrangement made by
the Semour allow of
H. & M.*

delivered

20/10/17

United States Consulate of Canton.

Mr. Conyell, to the Department of State.

Subject: - Rent allowance.

Abstract of contents.

Rate of rent paid for offices used for the
commercial business of the Consulate. Rate of
rent for office used for judicial purposes. Rate
of rent for portions occupied as residence by Consul.
Inconvenience of present situation of Consulate and
consequent annoyance to merchants.

No. 3.

United States Consulate,
Canton, May 16th 1894.

Honorable J. C. Davis
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive Department of State Circular No. 55. In answer to the questions therein enumerated I have to say: 1st There are three rooms in occupancy solely for the commercial business of the Consulate; one each for Consul and Interpreter and one for the Archives. The rate of rent paid therefor would be about Two hundred and twenty five dollars per annum. 2nd There is one room used for the judicial business of the Consulate. The rate of rent paid therefor would be about seventy five dollars per annum.

3rd The residence of the Consul has always been in the same building with the offices occupied for both of the above purposes. Four hundred dollars, the rent allowance heretofore allowed

allowed this Consulate has, I believe ^{also} covered all that part occupied as a residence by the Consul. One hundred dollars would cover such portion.

The building occupied as office and residence by the Consul at this point, ~~has been~~ so occupied for many years, and is the only one to be had in Canton. It is inconveniently situated; being on the opposite side of the River to that occupied by all the merchants, all of those Chinese Officials with whom the Consul has intercourse, and most of the non-mercantile community. A larger rent allowance, say of twenty per centum of the Consul's salary, would I am sure, induce a lot-holder on the Foreign Settlement to erect a building for the use of the Consulate, thus greatly facilitating Consular business and enabling the Consul to follow the instructions laid down in paragraph 71 of the U. S. Consular Regulations, to establish the Consulate in as central a spot as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. Clegg

Vice Consul in Charge,

No. 4.



Mr Wood



United States Consulate, Canton



Mr. Coryell,

to the Department of State

*Subject
Receipt of Circular No. 57.*

United States Consulate.

Canton, June 12 / 1894

Honorable J. C. B. Davis,

Acting Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circular No. 57, containing instructions relative to change in Form No. 110 and discontinuance of Form No. 115.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. P. Keenell.

Vice Consul in Charge.



Mr. Wood



United States Consulate, Canton



Mr. Boyce to the Department of State

Subject:
Receipt of certain charts.

No. 5.

United States Consulate.
Boston, June 12th 1874.

Honorable J. C. Davis,
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of date March 30th 1874, advising me of the transmission to this office of certain charts. Charts numbered

1-2-3-4-5-8-10-15-18-109-120-
154-155-188-~~325~~-~~346~~-424-601-
602-603-606-616-640-654-662
have been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Russell

Vice Consul in Charge.



Mr Wood to put under other documents
information on same subject



75 United States Consulate at Canton
W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject—Acknowledgment of receipt of
Circular No. 37

Abstract of contents.

Have not had any application for charts
of any of the harbors on this coast
by masters of vessels

N^o 75 United States Consulate
Canton, 18th June 1873

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Referring to Department Circular N^o 37, I have the honor to say that no application has been made at this Consulate, during my administration of its duties, for Charts of this, or for any other Port on this Coast, by Masters of vessels.

I would think such Charts would scarcely be found necessary by Masters who visit the Ports of China occasionally, only; for the reason that the Pilotage System, is so thorough at all the Treaty Ports, that a personal knowledge is rendered useless by the necessity that devolves upon the Master to put his vessel in charge of a Pilot, payment for whose services being obligatory, whether

whether availed of by the Master or not.

In order to escape this tax, on the part of steamers which run to and from Coast Ports, or which visit a particular Port, periodically, from abroad, after long service, the Master takes out a Polots license, and is thereby rendered independent of the service of those whose sole business it is.

Should the Department desire, however, to make this Consulate the custodian of Charts, with a view to distribution, I will take much pleasure in its faithful performance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

No. 6.

Wm Wood



United States Consulate, Canton.



Mr. Conyue to the Department of State

Subject:

Circulars Nos. 56 and 58 from Department of State.

No. 6.

United States Consulate
Canton June 22nd 1874

Honorable J. C. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State Circulars No. 56 and 58, together with an inclosure with No. 56.

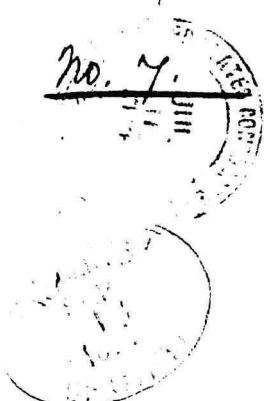
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. Alonzo

Nice Consul in Charge.



United States Consulate, Canton

Mr. Boyce

to the Department of State

Subject:

Returns for fraction of second quarter of
1874, beginning May 7th and ending June 30th

No. 7.

United States Consulate,
London, July 2nd 1874.

Honorable J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant-Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand to
you, the following returns for fraction of
second quarter of 1874, beginning May
7th and ending June 30th: Forms nos.
110, 111 and 112.

There will be no return of Forms nos.
113 and 114.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. R. Keeney
Vice Consul in charge.

Inclosures: Forms. 110, 111 and 112.

N^o 104

United States Consulate
at Canton,
Washington, July 9th 1874

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
the Department of State that
I arrived in Washington on the
evening of yesterday, and will
have the honor of engaging
in the duties imposed upon me
by my visit, at the convenience
of the Honorable Secretary of State.
I am domiciliated at 1923 Penn-
sylvania Avenue.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

R S W Jewell,

United States Consul.



file the 12001

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Inwood



United States Consulate, Canton

Mr. Conyell

to the Department of State

Subject.

Receipt of Department of State
Circulars Nos. 59 and 60.

No. 8.

United States Consulate,
Canton, August 12, 1874

Honorable J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant-Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of Department of State Circulars nos.
59 and 60.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.

Your obedient servant;

J. R. Conwell

Vice Consul in charge.

1. ~~Consul~~ to consider in making report previously
requested Dec. 20 aug.
2. ~~United States Consulate at Canton~~
R. S. V. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Consul's defence against
certain statements.
3. Abstract of contents
Consul notices certain statements
in reference to his official conduct,
and endeavors to defend himself by
his own version of the history of
the facts, by copies of official
documents, and by copy of his
sworn Affidavit



N^o 105

Washington, D.C. August 19th 1874.

Hon. John L. Cadwallader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to again
ask the attention of the Hon^{ble}
Secretary of State to matters
of a personal, as well as of an
official character, in which
I am individually concerned.
In this connection I beg most
respectfully and earnestly to
refer to my dispatch N^o 90,
addressed to the Hon. J. C. B.
Davis, dated January 6th,
of the current year, and to
say that I do still hold myself
in readiness to prove the truth
of every fact therein stated.
Likewise, that said dispatch
shall precede this one in the
order of the examination of the
matter,

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matters which have been presented against me; since both that dispatch, and this one, one intended to defend me against the malevolence of my accusers.

Since my dispatch No. 90, just alluded to, was written, viz: on the 13th day of February last, the United States Consul General for China made his appearance at Canton, prepared, as he informed me in person, to go into a full investigation of all the charges and causes of complaint that had been made against me. This investigation, he said, should be conducted by him with a single eye to justice; and, of course, without prejudice in favor of or against either the Consul or his accusers.

Although I expected and
desired

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Desired nothing more from my superior officer, I frankly and warmly expressed my gratitude to him, as well as my willingness that he should commence at once; at the same time placing the archives and records at his immediate service, together with such of the Consular apartments as he might accept, either in the way of hospitality, or to further the object of his visit. He thanked me, saying that he had already accepted of the hospitality of Russell & Co.; and, as it was then late in the week, he preferred not to commence business until the following Monday. I will not say that the first part of this information was entirely agreeable to me; it occurred to me that if he chose to decline my hospitality, (possibly from prudential motives) it

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it was not likely that any advantage to me would result from the selection of an abode among my most relentless enemies. However, I asked only an open and fair opportunity to exculpate myself from the blame which these or any other gentlemen were desirous of attaching to my character, either as an officer or as a member of society; and I still labored under the belief that this opportunity would not be refused to me by Mr. Seward. How much, therefore, I was grieved to find, after he commenced his labors, that he had also selected the "Hong," or business house, of Russell & Co., instead of the United States Consulate, as the place for holding his Inquisitorial Court, and that I was deprived as well of the privilege of being present whilst the "Statements" were being made.

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I must leave to the imagination, for I have to acknowledge my utter incapacity to express it in words. He adhered to this course from the beginning to the end of his inquiries in reference to my official conduct, with the single exception of one day (he was nearly three weeks thus engaged) on which occasion I was requested to bring with me, to meet his accusers, my compradore. [I will here state that these men say they were induced to appear against the Compradore by the promise that the sum, and interest, which had been deducted from their dividends, should be returned to them.] On this occasion, after the statements were reduced to writing, considerable effort was made to elicit something from the several parties who were present as complainants, and from the Compradore, himself, which would criminate the

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the Consul, or at least show a knowledge on his part of criminality or criminal intention towards the claimants against the bankrupt estate of King, &c., or in some other case; but without a shadow of success.

Day after day the Consul General would kindly visit the Consulate—usually between ten and twelve o'clock in the morning—and honor me with half an hour of conversation. The object of these visits, however, seemed to be merely to place in my hands the statements which had been made before him during the afternoon or night before, accompanied, generally, by some written critical or other remark, of his own; besides soliciting responses from me in writing as soon as my public duties would permit. In some cases these

7

these responses were furnished; and, I presume they have gone forward with the statements; but I have preferred to reply to most of them in one communication, rather than make them the subject of several. ~~_____~~ I need not say that I would much rather have had an opportunity to confront and cross-examine the several parties in the usual way, ~~so that~~, so that the reasons which governed them as well as myself could have been made apparent. In such an event, a number of the complaints most necessarily have appeared, as they truly are, quite trivial, if not ridiculous. Thus much labor would have been spared to all in any way concerned. The Consul General always met my protests against the "Star Chamber" mode of investigation, (and

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(and I protested on several occasions) with the simple remark: "Mr Jewell, I am an independent officer. You will please allow me to pursue this investigation as I think is ~~right~~ ^{right}." This, of course, ~ effectively reduced me to silence for the time; but on the occasions when I was allowed to be present with my Compadore, several other gentlemen also being present, by invitation, I took advantage of their presence to protest against what I conceived to be an improper mode of reaching the truth, by excluding the defendant from the presence of his accusers, whilst they were testifying ~ against him.

In one instance only did the Consul General attempt to give any reason for such an unusual, not to say unfair, course.

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course. This was done soon after he commenced to hold his Inquisitorial Court. On that occasion I had protested that besides the fact that I ought to be allowed to be present at the hearing of all parties testifying against me, so that I could cross-examine them, it was proper, likewise, that they should be sworn, and that the Court of examination should be held at the Consulate of the United States. To this Mr. Seward replied: "I am not here to try you. I am here merely to receive complaints, and your rejoinders if you wish to make any. I would not find it possible to have these complainants come here to confront you." I could only say that it was not in accordance with the Christian principle of "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and was certainly in conflict with the mode of investigation, directed on page 51 of

of

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of the Consular Regulations of 1870, pp 177-181, inclusive, which mode would have been quite satisfactory to me, and would seem fair to all concerned. The Consul General, no doubt, had reasons for the course he chose to pursue, notwithstanding I am unable to comprehend their propriety of them. I will also say that I do not think he would do me intentional wrong; and mention the foregoing facts not so much in the way of complaint of injustice from my superior officer, as to have the opinion of the Honorable Secretary of State with reference thereto, well knowing that the position of interest which I occupied may have caused me to look for more privilege than I was properly entitled to. It is quite certain, however, that he accorded me no sympathy or favor which he could justly withhold from me.

In

In a few days after his arrival in Canton, the Consul General placed in my possession a paper which purports to be a copy of the petition for my removal from office. This was the first time I had been given an opportunity to even conjecture the contents of that document. This was more than two months after said document had been forwarded to the President. Of it I will, ^{say} without fear of successful controversion, that it is well calculated to mislead; and that it is, moreover, untruthful in many respects. For instance: the six first names of individuals are those, of all ^{who signed it,} who have any claim to a connection with mercantile interests; and they are all young unmarried clerks. The other individual names are those of Missionaries. The names of the three Firms, likewise affixed to it, were not signed in Canton, but in Hong

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Hong Kong, by the present heads of Firms indicated; and these chiefs never reside in Canton. A reading of the first paragraph would lead one, who is ignorant of these facts, to suppose that all the signers are American Merchants of Canton. I have abundant evidence, both of an official and private character, to show that all the signers of the petition regarded me with proper respect until within a very short period of the movement, unless they are gentlemen who conceal their dislike by the insincerity of their language, actions and associations, — several of them keeping up the most intimate friendly relations between ourselves and families to the very day of my departure from Canton. If the allusion, in it, to "Chinese or Foreign" respect, has reference to that of the officials of any Nationality, I can easily show that the remark is wholly unfounded

unfounded and unfair. And this is so with reference to other remarks in that Document. I will only say further, in this connection, that no attempt seems to have been made, when the Consul General was upon the spot, to prove the truth of any fact (save one) mentioned in the petition, and that attempt ended in an ~~utter~~ failure.

The first duty requested of me after the Consul General had commenced his investigation of the complaints against me, was to put into his possession copies of the correspondence which had taken place between others and myself concerning certain cases which he specified, and which he seemed to regard as worthy of inquiry. These cases had all received some attention from me; but only six of them had been judicially ~~examined~~ examined by me. The others consisted of cases.

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cases wherein claims had, or had not, been submitted to the Chinese Authorities by me against citizens of China, in favor of citizens of the United States, or purporting to be such. The three first cases in the order presented in the request of the Consul General were those of R. M. Lawley against Hing Wai Mun — James Johnston against Lee Hoi Mun and the case of Pnn Fung Shau. The first of these had been the subject of some correspondence between the United States Minister at Peking and myself. A copy of that correspondence marked **A. B & C**, will follow this communication. I respectfully beg to refer to it now, and may have occasion to do so again.

The Consul General, in a communication dated the 21st February last, called my attention to some points, in connection with this case, which he thinks need explanation, and which, in his opinion, my dispatch to the United

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United States Minister fails to make perfectly satisfactory. These points are ten in number. So far as I am able to give satisfaction with reference to this matter I will feel it a duty to do so, and will now proceed to notice the points to which my attention is called, in the order in which they are submitted.

Mr Tawleys affidavit, and receipt in payment of his claims, will be found represented by copy at the close of this communication, marked **D**. I am under the impression that ~~the~~ accompanied my communication, on this subject, addressed to the United States Minister at Peking; but as I find no reference to ~~them~~ in that dispatch, it is possible I may have failed to forward them. My communication, just alluded to, conveys all the important information which the Consul General thinks is needed, solicited in his memos of Aug

3

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3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, that I find myself now able to give. In memo N^o 8, he says I have failed to explain "why you (I) presented the claim to Hing direct, and not through the Chinese officials as the Treaty prescribes." In reply, I beg to offer in justification of the course pursued by me with reference to this claim, as well as to that of all others entertained by me, examples of the course heretofore pursued by United States Consuls at Canton, as the same appears upon the Record all in accordance with my own conception of fairness. I am at a loss to perceive anything in the Treaty between the United States and China which either prohibits or discourages the initial step which I thought proper to adopt before placing matters in possession of the Chinese officials, who are so well known for their merciless squeezes of all litigants who come before them.

It

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It is true that the simple notice sent to a Chinese defendant by a Consul may be tortured into "an attempt to force," when the Consul is only giving him a chance to escape from the levy of excessive costs should it be found necessary to place the claim before his own officials; but it occurs to me that it ought to be differently regarded. This view of such a course was evidently taken by Consuls who have preceded me, and by it they were governed. In confirmation of the latter remark I beg to refer to copies of communications from B. P. Lehenoweth and Daniel Vrooman, Esqrs., marked **E, F, G** & **H**, annexed to this communication. Memoir No. 9, says that I fail to show why I did not aid Hunge's representatives to find Tawley. To this remark I answer that I was not aware that it was my duty to do more than I did with this view. I furnished them with all the

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the information on this head which I was in possession of. More, it seems to me, could not properly be asked. Memo N^o 10, says I have failed to explain how it is that while Tawley's affidavit is said to be dated March 16th 1872, you (I) on the same date wrote to "Mr Francis, at Hong Kong," "I can not say if Mr Tawley is still in Hong Kong or not." In reply, my failure to notice this statement of the Attorney who addressed the United States Minister, may have been owing to the ridiculous nature of it, for the Attorney was, at the time, in possession of my note to Doctor Wong, dated on the 13th day of March, 1872, as well as his reply to same; both of which show plainly that steps had been taken some time before with a view to collect the note by legal proceedings. Besides, my communication to Hong is dated February—;—I can
account

account for the statement of the Attorney who represented the interests of Hong Wai Nam, and who drafted his petition, in no other way than by supposing that he placed too much confidence in the story of a person whose memory was certainly defective, to say the least of it, if he really believed in the report he made to Mr. Francis.

Claims of the character of this one do not seem to have been regarded with suspicion, heretofore, by consuls who have preceded me at Canton. I must acknowledge that no thought of fraudulent representation entered into my mind. Whilst there is a possibility that all the cases which I entertained were of this nature, (that is, that the American had no real interest in them apart from a share, in the event of collection,) I have no means of knowing it to be so. Indeed it is possible that the parties

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parties who appeared as claimants may not have been American citizens. I found scarcely any of our nationality, either traveller or sojourner, provided with a Passport, or carrying with him any other evidence of American citizenship than his willingness to swear to an affidavit alleging the fact in case of necessity. I was never called upon to visa a Passport during my three years in China. Those Americans who came to Canton during that time, and who did not permanently locate there, rarely spent more than two or three days at that city; and the time was usually occupied in making a rapid survey of it, giving me few opportunities of extended acquaintance with them. Therefore my knowledge of those who professed to be American claimants was necessarily limited, even if I could have given them much of my time during their stay, which was not

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not the case; hence our interviews were usually of not longer duration than an hour or two at one time, and seldom more than two or three visits on their part. Often they would introduce themselves by card-sometimes they would be accompanied by some acquaintance, known to me. Sometimes they had letters of introduction to the Missionaries or merchants, and would stop with them during the visit to the city; and, often, they would lodge at the Hotels. When travellers came with letters of introduction to myself or family, of course I offered them the hospitality of my home, which was usually accepted.

It will thus be seen that I relied upon the affidavit of claimants, not only for evidence of the justness of their several claims, as well as of their genuineness; but, also, for the citizenship of the claimant. I know of no authority by which I could refuse to entertain
a

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a claim preferred under ~
 circumstances of this nature;
 or that I was now constituted
 an Inquisitor any more than
 would be a Civil Magistrate
 in the United States, under
 similar circumstances. The
 justness or irregularity of all
 claims of Foreign citizens against
 those of China, was, and is,
 matter for the consideration
 of the Chinese Judicial officers,
 with whose judgment, in cases
 of debt, we are compelled to
 be content, precisely as the people
 of that Nationality are required
 to be with our judgments.

But suspicion did not
 enter my mind in this instance.
 The story of Tawley, as detailed
 in my despatch No. 23, to His
 Excellency the Minister of the
 United States, at Peking, seemed
 quite reasonable. It is by no
 means uncommon, in many
 parts

parts of the World, for old friends to permit these obligations to "run out of date," even when the Statute bars collection, rather than allow a ~~gap~~ in their cordial relations with each other to take place. In China, where no Statute of limitations exists, such debt, I am assured, are often recovered from grandchildren, or even from those of lower descent, if consanguinity can be satisfactorily traced. The possessor of a note (or even of a deed to Real Estate) in China, is the legal owner, so long as the right is undisputed by the party in whose name it is drawn. The alienation of the first, if drawn to order, is also effected, as with us, by the simple signature upon its back. This signature will also transfer a deed to Real property in a similar manner; whilst neglect to dispute the ownership to either
note

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note or deed, by the ~~the~~ person in whose name such papers are drawn, if they have changed hands, compels the recognition of the new owner.

During the first year, at least, most persons sensibly feel the want of experience (I think) in the office of United States Consul—particularly so in Ichivia, where so many ~ different, and, often, intricate cases are urged upon their ~ attention for official action. I must confess that it was so with myself. I fully realized the truth of the language of the great poet, notwithstanding considerable experience in other responsible positions, that.

"New hours ^{four strange garments,} come upon us like

That cleave not to the mould.

But by the aid of use."

In the absence of specific ~ instructions in some cases which
often

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often occur, I am quite willing to admit that I may have made some serious mistakes. Probably no man entirely avoids them. It was in consequence of my doubts as to the course which I should pursue with reference to claimants of the character of the one now under consideration, that I addressed the Honorable Secretary on the subject, in my dispatch N^o 39, dated August 21st 1872. It will be seen that I did not entertain a case of a similar nature after the reception by me of dispatch N^o 32, dated October 12th 1872, from the State Department. This dispatch reached me about the middle of December. Indeed no case of the kind was placed before the Chinese Authorities after the reception by me of the dispatch from the United States Minister at Peking, dated Nov^r

5th

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5th 1872, in reference to this matter. However, before the reception of the latter document I had determined to require bond from claimants, recoverable upon the discovery and proof of collusion between themselves and Chinese with the view of collecting debt, not really the property of American claimants; besides, more information than I had heretofore exacted with reference to the history of said claims.

The second case is that of James Johnston against Lee Hoi Mun and Lee Hoi Ping. It was founded upon the possession, by Johnston, of fifteen Deposit Notes, given to a Chinaman for money deposited in a Bank, said to belong to these parties. Notes of this description are transferable and collectible in China, as Bank notes are with

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with Western people. The affidavit of Johnston was taken in the usual way. A copy of it will be found annexed, marked **I**. The petition of Lee Hoi Mun, as it is said to have been addressed to the United States Minister at Peking, with which I was furnished a copy, abounds with falsehoods, and ridiculous renderings of much that did occur. Presuming that the Consul General has forwarded a copy of that paper to the Department of State, I will not include it among those which I will append to this; but will beg to refer to it in connection with my comments. A copy of the note addressed by me to the said Lee Hoi Mun and Lee Hoi Ying will be found annexed to this communication, marked **J**. I respectfully ask a comparison of it with the absurd translation of same which was furnished

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furnished to me with a copy of the Petition. No attention was given to my note, as aforesaid, by either of the parties addressed, so far as I am aware. No announcement was ever made to me of the presence of either at the consulate; and I am much disposed to doubt the truth of the statement that any attempt was made to see me. The claim was consequently placed before the proper officials by me.

Several months after, I was waited upon by Mr. Cunningham, of Russell & Co., who expressed a desire to see the papers belonging to this case. I declined to permit him to examine them, after learning from himself that he had no written authority, and was unaccompanied by either party interested. I said to him, "since you have neither written authority
nor

nor claim to be a professional Attorney, you have no right to see the papers in any case wherein you have no personal interest." It is certainly untrue that I said "Several parties, merchants, missionaries and Chinese had called on the same business;" since I do not believe that any one (except Mr. C.) ever spoke to me in the interest of either of these defendants. On the day after the interview with Mr. Cunningham, I addressed him the letter dated December 21st 1872, marked **K**, hereto annexed, and to which I beg to refer. On the 23rd day of the same month and year I addressed the claimant and the Chinese official, communications marked **L** & **M**, hereto appended, and respectfully ask that they be read in this connection. In reply to my note addressed to
Mr.

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Mr Johnston was made until early in February ^{following} when I received a communication from him by the hand of a Chinaman, requesting me to deliver the notes to the bearer, stating that the claim had been satisfactorily arranged. Upon the delivery of the notes, as requested, I at once addressed the Chinese official the letter of the 7th February, 1873, a copy of which is hereto appended, marked **N**, to which I likewise beg to refer.

Several weeks afterward, I received a note from Mr. Cunningham, saying that he had again been visited by ~ Lee Hoi Nam, who stated that proceedings had been withdrawn, as against himself, by the United States Consul, ~~but~~ that he was anxious to institute ~~suit~~ against Mr Johnston for damages. ~ My reply to this note is dated
March

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March 24th 1873; it is marked **O**, likewise annexed to this communication, and an examination of it is respectfully asked by me.

Of course I know nothing, personally, of the truth or falsehood of the story of Lee Hoi Moon, with reference to his liability on these notes of Deposit. This was a matter for the investigation of his own officials. My information was furnished by Johnston, and was not disputed by the defendant (notwithstanding the opportunity given to him by my letter inviting his presence at the Consulate) until several months after proceedings had been commenced against him in the Chinese Court. Instead of appearing in Court, and, by proper representation resisting the claim, if he was not liable, he remained hidden from the officer until he chose to visit the

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the business "Hong" of Russell & Co., and effect an arrangement by which he could obtain their assistance in the matter. If he ^{has} suffered any pecuniary damage in connection with the effort of Mr Johnston to recover on the Deposit notes, I have no doubt that it was caused by himself, in his liberality towards the officials, who are said to be easily and certainly influenced by this means. This course is almost invariably resorted to by the Chinese, no matter however just the debt may be. Mr. Cunningham could not have been in possession of a duly executed Power of Attorney. As before remarked, he admitted this fact in answer to my question, "Have you any written authority?" His reply was, "No, but I was requested by Hung Wai Mun to call. I suppose he would have come with me

"me if we had supposed you would have received him."

The case of Poon Fung Shan is extremely simple, and can be related in a few words. I am unfortunate, however, in being unable to give a copy of the affidavit which was made in this case, the same having been mislaid or lost. I am likewise unable to give the name, with any degree of certainty, of the party who made it, for it has entirely escaped my memory. The case was of this nature: A promissory transferrable note was the foundation of a claim made by an American citizen. On the 20th day of September, 1872, I addressed Poon Fung Shan the letter marked **P**, hereto annexed, as well as a copy of the note. The difference between the original, of which P. is a copy, and that furnished to Mr. Seward, by some enemy, will be

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be quite apparent. In a few days after the date of my letter, two Chinese gentlemen solicited an interview with the Consul. One of them announced himself as Poon Fung Shan, yet did not speak one word of English; but the other spoke it fluently. I had never seen either of these gentlemen before. They produced Chinese Account books, and such other evidence as caused me to regard the claim as unjust—that it ought not to be presented to the Chinese officials. I informed them of my opinion, and it was never presented. They left the Consulate, and I have never heard from either of them since, until Mr. Servant put into my possession a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed to me after the interview mentioned above. No such letter reached me, nor do I believe said ^{letter} was written by

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by Pern Fung Shan, for the reason that he must have been satisfied before he left the consulate that the matter would receive no further consideration by the consul. I am also quite at a loss to know why any ~~complaint~~ was made with reference to this matter, unless it was done by, or at the pressing instance of, my mercantile friends, whose firm had successfully collected four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars out of the Provincial government at Canton, through the pressure of the United States consulate at that port; and under circumstances quite as unjust, and much more suspicious than I had reason to regard the claim against Pern Fung Shan. For a compressed history of the shameful transaction to which I have just alluded to, as well as to a subsequent one, I beg to again refer to my dispatch N^o 39, addressed
to

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to the Honorable Secretary of State on the 21st day of August 1872, annexed to this communication; accompanied by the dispatches to Consul Chenoweth and to myself in reply; all by copy, and marked respectively +, ++, +++. In this connection I beg to say that I am in possession of copies of several of the communications which passed between the functionaries of the two Nationalities during some years when this matter was ^{being} discussed; as well as copies of some private notes addressed by the then chief resident partner of this American Firm to the Consul at Canton, which, I think, fully justifies the truth of the position taken by the Chinese officials, with reference to the ~~justice~~ of the claim of this Firm.

The Consul General also placed in my possession a copy of

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of a correspondence between himself and the Rev. S. Vrooman, dated February 21st and 23rd 1874, as well a copy of a statement made by Wong Ming Looh, (Stark) both of which I will, probably, notice at greater length hereafter.

Under date of February 28th 1874, the Consul General handed me a copy of a statement made by one Cheu Wa Shing. I have never seen the gentleman, and know of him only through his statement. This relates to the case of the Cheung W. Hym Bank. A copy of the Affidavit of the claimant in this case, which was founded upon the possession of a deposit note, as well as a copy of his receipt, are hereto annexed, and are marked **Q & R**. Copies of four dispatches, addressed by me to the Chinese official, in reference to same, follow the foregoing, and are marked **S, T, U, & V**. These
dispatches,

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dispatches, it will be seen, give a different history of the case from that presented in the statement of Chou Wa Shing. As they sufficiently indicate the positions taken by the defendant and Magistrate, it may not seem desirable that copies of the Chinese official's communications should have been likewise included. For this reason I have not had them copied, and will make no comment, further than to say that the payments in this case, and in that of Towley against Heng Wai Men, are all which have passed through the Consulate during my administration, wherein Chinese citizens appeared as defendants.

The Consul General ~
thought proper ~~to~~ furnish me,
under date of the 23rd Feby 1874,
with copies of two translations
from the Chinese, executed by the
Rev. D. ~~Widdiman~~. One of these ~
papers

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papers is dated June 7th 1872, and purports to be a letter ~ addressed to the owners of the Chinese Junk which was sunk by collision with the American Steamer Spark. The owners of this Junk recovered damages in the Consular Court at Canton in August, 1871. This letter ~ purports to be signed by Wong Ming Kook and Lai Heng Nam, (otherwise Ah Kwing,) the latter being the Comproadre at the Consulate, whilst the former was, at the time the letter seems to have been written, temporary ~ Interpreter at the Consulate. The other paper seems to be a petition to the Consul, making certain representations, and requesting the Consul to take measures to compel the Comproadre and Interpreter to pay ~~these~~ petitioners a portion of the money recovered in the above named suit at law. This
petition

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petition was received by me about the time of its date. It was handed to me by the Rev. S. Vrooman; who, at the same time placed in my possession the paper which purports to be a letter to the owners of the junk. Both had been translated by Mr. Vrooman as above stated, and the parties who were complainants appear to have had interviews with him. I never saw either of them. The matter to which allusion is made in both these papers was tried as above stated. In making up the Judgment, the Consul and his Assessors took into consideration all the names reported by the Plaintiffs as sufferers by the collision; and a proportional indemnity was awarded. The names of none of those attached to the petition appear upon the list, and upon inquiry of the owners of the junk (which

J

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I had an opportunity of doing soon after the reception of the petition. I was assured by them that they knew nothing of these persons as sufferers by that disaster, and believed that they were making false representations, as their memoranda gave no information of any freight being on board at the time, belonging to these claimants. On inquiry of the Compadore and Interpreter in reference to the letter, each pronounced it a base forgery, and alleged that the original, if forthcoming, would prove the truth of their assertions. I then inquired of Mr Norman as to the manner in which he had become possessed of these papers, telling him that both of the pretended signers of the letter, denied all knowledge of it, or of its penmanship. Also that I was particularly anxious to see the original of the letter, as it was stated

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stated in the petition that the seal of the Consulate was attached to it. He then informed me that the seal was not one of the official seals; but that it was manufactured for the Compadre's sole use; and might be supposed to be used by him as an evidence of his position in the Consulate. He promised to get the original letter for me, but failed to do so, although I requested him to do so on more than one occasion. So that the original of the letter, here alluded to, was never seen by me. Thus being thwarted in all my efforts at getting any satisfactory information on this subject, finding that it was a matter involving much trouble to me, without probability of any good results to any person, I gave it no more attention; believing it to be a trick to extort money out of the

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the owners of the fourth copies of the Petition and letter alluded to, are annexed, and marked **W & X**.

Under date of February 23rd 1874, the Consul General handed me a copy of a letter addressed by the Rev. D. Norman to Dr. J. P. Newman;—also copies of three Fee Bills which accompanied said letter. The latter had been rendered by me in certain cases therein named. I will notice the letter hereafter, if necessary, as well as the important points to which it calls attention.

On the 24th day of February 1874, the Consul General, under cover, dated as above, placed in my possession copies of letter, which had passed between Messrs. Olyphant & Co. and myself in reference to absence from my post. This communication of the Consul General was replied to, and is, doubtless, already sent forward.

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forward. I will now only annex a copy of that reply, and request reference to it, which is marked with the letter Y.

Another letter of the same date from the Consul General, placed me in possession of a copy of a communication from Mr T. B. Cunningham, for Russell & Co. addressed to Dr. J. P. Newman in reference to a statement made by Marhing, concerning the payment of the dividend due him from the bankrupt estate of King & Co. in the Consulate of the United States at Canton. The cover also inclosed a copy of a statement made by Marhing, another creditor of said bankrupt estate, and relates to the manner in which he received his dividend. One of these gentlemen states that he received twenty-five per centum less than his dividend called for, notwithstanding that he knew

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knew that his order for same,
 from the consul, was for the
 full amount; and that he had
 informed the consul that he had
 received the full amount of his
 dividend. — The statement of
 the other gentleman goes to show
 that whilst an attempt was made
 by the Comptroller to deduct a
 "something" from his dividend,
 yet that he was paid in full. —
 Presuming that the Department
 of State is in possession of all
 the statements, to which easy
 reference can be made if
 necessary, I will not annex
 copies of all to this communication,
 but will forward these two, marking
 them thus **Z XZZ**. As I had
 the receipts of both these gentlemen
 for the payment of the full amount
 of their respective dividends, which
 receipts were at once produced and
 exhibited to Dr. Newman, both of
 us regarded the matter as one
 unworthy

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unworthy of much consideration. But I called upon the Comproadore for information in reference to its truth or falsehood. He denied the correctness of the statement of Mr. Cunningham, saying that he was satisfied it did not emanate from the Chinese gentlemen named; and, in accordance with my demand, signified his willingness to produce certificates from these gentlemen in corroboration of what he said. This was done by him. Copies of the translations of the letters or certificates handed to him by these identical gentlemen are annexed to this communication, and are marked **1 & 2**. I respectfully ~~ask~~ ~~reference~~ ~~to~~ ~~them~~. In connection with the matter of payment of proportional dividend, I may as well now acknowledge the receipt of a covering letter from the Consul General, dated February 25th 1874, inclosing the

Statements

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Statements of four other persons, who say that they, also, received only seventy-five per centum of the dividend which they knew had been declared by the Consul.

Before proceeding farther, it may be proper for me to answer the last paragraph of Consul General Seward's covering letter of February 24th 1874, acknowledged in the foregoing, in which will be found these words: "Will you, also, please inform me how it happened that you were making this dividend? as I believe that a Consul has no right to act as Assignee or Receiver in Bankruptcy." To which I reply that I was not acting as Assignee or Receiver, but as Custodian of an Estate which had been more than fifteen years in charge of the Consulate which had been for several years without an Assignee or Receiver

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Receiver, in consequence of the impossibility of filling the position with a suitable person who would accept of it, and give bond. This is owing to the scarcity of American citizens within the jurisdiction of the Consulate. Besides, I was justified by the course pursued by United States Consul King, also of Canton, who, under precisely similar circumstances, in 1868, paid the Fourth dividend on this estate of King & Co. This course was adopted by him after he had solicited from the Consul General information as to the propriety of forcing those whom he was willing to appoint into an acceptance of the trust. On that occasion the Consul General expressed his belief that such an appointment could not be forced upon any individual. This correspondence appears upon the records and files of the Consulate, at Canton, for the year

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year 1868.

The Consul General placed in my possession a communication, dated February 27th 1874, covering a copy of the Minutes of the Meeting, or Court, held with a view of confronting the Compadre with the Chinese who had made statements concerning the drawback which he was said to have exacted from them when paying their dividends, due from the bankrupt estate of King He. This communication, in the main, states correctly the facts as they occurred; and it ~~contains~~ suggestions as to what the writer, and the gentlemen with whom he consulted, regarded as the proper course for the Consul with reference to his Compadre. This communication was acknowledged by me under the dates of the 2nd and 11th of March 1874; which two responses are hereto annexed ^{in copy} and are marked **3** & **4**. I respectfully ask

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ask an examination of them.

It will be seen that I (thought proper to differ with the Consul General and his advisers as to my duty on that trying occasion. Several months have elapsed since the date of that correspondence. The passions of surprise and indignation, which, for the moment almost overwhelmed me, after those developments were made, have had time to subside into a reasonable consideration of the whole matter; and whilst I am gratified that I was enabled to regard it with so much forbearance at the time, I am yet unable to perceive that I could have acted otherwise without incurring the danger of (almost certainly) doing more harm than good. This man Ah Kwong (Lai Heung Nam) had been twelve years in the employment of the consulate of the United States,

as

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as its compradore. He ^{had} testimonials
from several well known Chinese
Merchants of respectable position;
and from Consuls Perry, King and
the widow of Consul Chenoweth.
Copies of the latter testimonials
are annexed, and are marked 5,
6 & 7. All persons at Hong Kong
and Canton, with whom I
consulted, united in the opinion
that it would be impossible for
any one, not familiar with the
Chinese language, currency and
trade, to do any kind of business
without a compradore. And I am
safe, with more than three years
experience, in saying that it is
an undoubted truth. All advised
the retention of this man. For
these reasons I employed him.
His conduct, up to the time of the
discovery of his delinquencies, was,
in my opinion, highly praiseworthy.
It is true he deceived me in the
payment of the dividend on the King
H6

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H^c. estate; and, as the Consul General very truly remarks "he may, also, have deceived you (me) in other payments;" for all monies coming into, or being paid out of the Consulate, passed through his hands. It is likewise true that there is no well founded complaint that this was so in any other instance; and it will be seen that the Consul General is dependent upon the statement of Wong Ming Kerk for the summary upon which he forms the suggestion; yet Wong Ming Kerk is also said to have been associated with the Compradore in at least one of these transactions, if villainy was perpetrated.

The Compradore seems to have acquired the confidence of some of the Chinese creditors of the bankrupt estate of King H^c. This was done either by his long connection with the Consulate,

and

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and supposed nearness to the
 Consul, as his Cashier; by his
 boasting of influence, or else by
 their own imaginations, in consequence
 of their anxiety to realize. It is
 certain that they believed he was
 capable of rendering them valuable
 assistance in having their claims
 satisfied; for they seem to have
 willingly entered into an agreement
 with him, whereby he was allowed
 twenty per centum of their dividends.
 Hereto I annex a copy of the
 translation of this Agreement,
 and ask, respectfully, an examination
 of it. It is marked **B**. The original,
 in the Chinese language, is in
 my possession, also. An arrangement
 of this nature is not a new way
 of making money among Western
 people; nor is it, by any means,
 new in the Orient. It would not
 be regarded as entirely illegal among
 our people, I think, if the party who
 is to render the service is a professional
 Attorney.

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Attorney. We properly regard the matter as shameful, if not criminal, because of this man's position in the consulate. It is not so regarded, however, by the Chinese, for the reason that it is a matter of almost hourly occurrence in some one or other of their courts. The employees (without regard to position) are well known to receive no other remuneration than that which they obtain by "squeezes". These are levied by all, from the personage on the Bench to the individual whose duty it is to ~~use~~ ^{the} Bamboo, from all concerned, in prosecuting or defending cases.

The Compadre well knew that Western people entertain an aversion to this practice; and that the Consul would not tolerate the reception by him of any sum, however trifling, for such a service as he was to perform, if
information

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information of the existence of such a design should reach him. But the Compadre was not prepared to take the same view of the heinousness of such a transaction as Western people take, and seems to have continued to the end to regard it as a legitimate business affair; as between his own people and himself, with which outsiders had nothing to do.

Nearly one year had elapsed after the payment of these dividends before even a whisper of dissatisfaction, with reference to them, reached me. It then came, as already stated, through Dr. J. O. Newman, by representation of the agent of the Firm of Russell & Co. If this representation had been made by almost any one else, I would have regarded it more seriously; but as I was aware of the existence of a feud between the Compadre of

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of Russell & Co. and that of the Consulate; and, ~~that~~ this Firm did not entertain very kindly feeling towards myself, in consequence of the official opposition which I was constrained to use against their peculiar enterprises, I was prepared for the exhibition of a little spitefulness on their ~~part~~. Besides, all the connecting circumstances seemed to convince me of its untruthfulness. I was in possession of the receipts of these persons in both the English and Chinese languages. The parties had, without an exception, handed these receipts to me, themselves, or by the Agent who had received the dividend, (and immediately after receipt of the money); and they had expressed their gratitude in unmistakable terms to me, verbally. Besides, the production, by the Comptroller, of the certificates of the very parties who were said to have

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have complained, satisfied me that the story was a slander and unworthy of further consideration.

This matter remained until after the arrival of the Consul General, when it became quite apparent that the Compadore had successfully deceived me. At once I determined upon his dismissal as the most proper course for me to adopt, under the circumstances. This was done immediately. The Consul General thought this punishment was not sufficiently severe. Besides a conversation with me on this subject on the evening of the day on which the examination was held, he addressed me on the day after, viz: on the 27th day of February, 1874, again urging upon me the "expediency" of handing the man over to the Authorities with a statement of all the circumstances, and a request that they

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they shall deal with him as justice may require."

In that communication he further says: "I believe that in such a matter you would be entitled to be present to watch the proceedings in order to save the offender from the barbarous treatment frequent in Chinese courts, and to defend the good name of the consulate from the aspersions which, to save himself, he might be disposed to cast upon it." I was much grieved, and deeply incensed with the conduct of this man. I felt keenly the humiliating position which he had placed me in towards Western people, in Canton; but I also felt that the remedy was not to be found in the exhibition of passion; or in the encouragement of resentment. I felt that the arrest of this man by me, and the handing of him over

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over to the Authorities," (a course which I had no legal right to pursue) might, and most probably would, result in greater injury than had yet been suffered; since, in his exasperation or agony, he would, doubtless, tell the most unheard of falsehoods, in order to make himself appear the more innocent. From whence does the Consul General derive the right of a Consul "to be present to watch the proceedings in order to save the offender (a Christian) from the barbarous treatment frequent in Chinese courts?" &c. Would it be proper that the Consul should dictate the course of proceedings in a Chinese court? or the judgment of a Chinese official, in a criminal case? Is the Consul not denied such a privilege in a civil one? If such rights are conferred by Treaty, or conceded by Chinese officials, in their tribunals, at Canton, I have yet

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yet to learn the fact.

I have no doubt whatever that the letters which were furnished to me by the Compadres from Nanching and Nanking, as well as others, "were written at the instigation of the Compadres", as is surmised by the Consul-General; but this fact, as well as their receipts in full, their written agreement, and their verbal declarations to the Consul that they had received all that was due to them, convinces me that the ^{parties} were willing ~~agents~~ to their own wrong; and hence did not voluntarily complain; that they would not have done so, but for inducements held out to them by the young gentlemen who nominally represent the three American firms at Canton.

In connection with this matter of "squeezing", otherwise
extortion,

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expectation, I find an editorial article in the "China Mail," of the 27th day of April last, (published at Hong Kong) which treats of a case which occurred in the Supreme Court of that Colony some two months after the discovery of the course pursued by the Comproadre of the United States Consulate at Canton; as the case is one of much similarity, and the action of the Court, precisely similar to that pursued by me, I beg to ask that the entire article, in its original shape, may be attentively read. It is marked No. 9; and gives a correct idea of the notion of Chinese with reference to a matter of this kind.

The Consul General placed in my possession a communication, dated February 23rd 1874, covering a copy of a Statement made by Wong Ning Kik (look) on the 19th day of same month, in ~
reference

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reference to several matters ~ which have already been noticed by me in this document. The representations, as given by me embrace all the information I am in possession of with reference to the history of the several cases. Wong Ming Kirk seems to know little or nothing concerning them. The truth is, that his information seems to have been derived from gossip or conjecture, and it is much diluted by unmistakable mis-statements. For instance; he says that Doctor Happer was Interpreter to the Consulate from October 1871 to April 30th 1872; whereas he was nominated for the position by dispatch N^o 44, dated December 11th 1871, and resigned his position on the 8th day of April 1872, on which day the said Leok (or Kirk) was nominated, and entered upon the duties of this office; instead of the

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1st day of May, as he says. He is likewise made to say with reference to the case of Poon Fung Shan that he "was interpreter at the trial;" when, in truth, no trial, or attempt at trial, was ever made, either by the Consul or by the Chinese Authorities, of this case; as appears from the Statement of Poon Fung Shan himself. Again, he is made to say that "about a dozen dispatches passed" concerning the claim belonging to some of the servants of the Consulate—a claim based upon a prize which it was alleged they had drawn in a Lottery. Now, really, not more than two or three notes were written by the Consul concerning the matter. A day or two after I was furnished by Mr. Seward with this man's Statement, I met him in the street, and remonstrated with him as to the conjectures

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conjectures and inaccuracies of his story. I was ~~dis~~companied at the time by one of my Chinese clerks. Mr Kirk promptly and indignantly denied the truthfulness of the report of his statement, and said that he would gladly meet Mr Seward at any hour he would name, at the Consulate, and assure Mr. S. that it was not correctly given. I requested him to call at the Consulate at five o'clock on the following evening. When Mr Seward came, as usual, the next morning, I informed him of my interview and appointment with Wongsing Kirk—telling him of the denial and requested him to be present. He seemed to cheerfully agree to be in attendance at the hour. Notwithstanding the Chinaman was prompt, and waited more than two hours, the Consul General did not put in an appearance.

He

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He seems to have entirely forgotten the appointment. On being reminded of his failure, and of the importance I attached to this statement, he excused himself in some way, and said that the Chinaman could call upon him. I then sent word to Wong Ming Kirk, saying that Mr. Seward would receive him if he would call at the Hong of Russell & Co. The call seems to have been made; for, on the 5th of March, the day before the Consul General left Canton, he placed in my hands a paper which purports to be a second statement of Wong Ming Kirk, denying the truth of some portion of the report of his previous statement, made on the 19th day of February. I have never seen Mr. Cook (Kirk) since the day on which I met him, before alluded to, when he called at the consulate to meet Mr. Seward; and, hence

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hence must presume it is truthfully given; but I had a right to expect, in justice to myself, a much more complete denial of the truth of the first Statement, as well as many explanations, which would have made that Statement more easily understood. If I could have been present, this would have been done by Mr Kirk, I am sure; as I do not believe he designed to do me injustice.

Notwithstanding the gross errors which appear in the first Statement of Wong Ming Kirk, and his apparent neglect to explain, in the second one, several facts which are incomprehensible to me as reported, there is one which is truthfully given. I allude now to that part of it which has reference to the sum he received from me for his services as a temporary Interpreter. If I had been permitted to be present
on

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on either occasion when this man appeared before the Consul General, his statement must, necessarily, have been of a very different nature; so far as it may seem to attack any suspicion against the Consul. It is quite apparent, however, that he knew nothing, personally, of any matter about which he must have been interrogated, with the exception of the sum which he received for his services, and the letter to which, it appears, his signature was attached. Whether he spoke the truth concerning this affair, or not, I have no means of knowing. But I would have been glad to have had him ~ interrogated fully with reference to his ~~personal~~ knowledge of all matters therein mentioned, or alluded to; and, particularly, with reference to the reason why he received only ten dollars per month,
or

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Thirty dollars per quarter for his services as temporary Interpreter; the time which he could devote to said services; the manner in which the labor was performed by himself and others; the names of assistants, and all facts which ^{would} tend to make the conduct of the Consul appear to be proper, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. But an opportunity to make these important disclosures at the time was denied me. I have no alternative left me, then, but ^{to make} a statement on my own part, of the facts as they really transpired. They were as follows:

The Rev. D. Vrooman, having abandoned his calling as a Missionary, and engaged in the Superintendence of some Cotton Spinning Machinery in partnership with some Chinamen, found the demands upon his time so great

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great that he was unable to give the position of Consular Interpreter the attention which it required; and, therefore, resigned it, stating at the time that the Chinese, with whom he was associated, complained that his connection with the Consulate occasioned neglect of his duties at the Cotton Mill. S. A. P. Hopper was then nominated by me for the position, and continued to perform the ^{duties} with much satisfaction to myself, until the 8th day of April ~ following, say 1872, when he resigned; saying that the Board of Missions in America had informed ^{him} by mail, just to hand, that he must cease his connection with any political office, and devote all his time to the work for which he had been sent to China. In his letter, also informing me of the fact just stated, and
written

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written subsequently, he took an occasion to express the utmost kindness towards myself, and thanks for the courtesy which, he says, I had always extended towards him, in his official and private capacity. There was now but one other American citizen in that section of China, who had ever been connected with the consulate as an interpreter, and who was deemed well enough acquainted with the language to be capable of performing ~~the~~ duties of consular interpreter. This gentleman was the Rev. Charles F. Preston. On the occasion of offering the position to him, I was informed by him that he labored under the same disabilities as prevented Dr. Happer from continuing in the position. I found that it was impossible to fill this important position with an American citizen
no

in Canton. It so happened that the work was considerable at the time, and it needed immediate attention. As a last resort I selected Tong Ming Kirk; this man had been in the employment of several of the Missionaries as a teacher of the Chinese language; and he had been in the employment of the Rev. D. Norman, who had, on several occasions spoken of him in excellent terms, as a fine scholar and good man. Mr Kirk willingly accepted of the offer of the position, but lamented his deficiency in the English language, which deficiency I had not before noticed; ~~for~~ I had not before conversed with him, ~~except~~ in the way of ordinary salutation. But he said he could supply that defect, to some extent, by the employment of a man who was tolerably well acquainted with the English. That this would require of him

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of him an expense of thirty to thirty dollars per month, and that I would have to guarantee its payment—but that it should be deducted from his salary, whatever it might be. He believed by this arrangement he could have the duties satisfactorily performed. This Assistant was to attend to the same duties as the American Interpreter devoted his attention to, viz: to translate from the original English into the Cantonese dialect, and from Chinese into the English—much the largest part of the service but yet regarded as of an unfinished nature, since it would not be in fit condition for presentation to the officials or for record. This arrangement was satisfactory to me, and he entered upon his duties on the same day on which he was nominated, having secured the services of a young man who was educated in Hong Kong,

W. H. S.

who had been in the employment of Consul Chenoweth as a teacher and private Interpreter. This young man was to receive thirty dollars per month for his services. He spoke the English fairly, but his composition, ~~and~~ in English, was quite indifferent, entirely unfitting him for the duties of an Interpreter, without the assistance of some one who was better acquainted with the English language. It was the best that could be done, however, and hence I was compelled to rest satisfied. In a few days after I had made the nomination of Mr Kirk, to my great surprise he requested me to relieve him from the duties of the position, stating at the time, that he had accepted of a partnership in a commission and ship brokerage business; in which he had assurances of greater income and more permanency

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nance than he could hope for
 in his present position; and that
 his new vocation would consume
 all the time he was willing to
 give to any employment during
 the day. I remonstrated, saying
 that I could not see how I could
 possibly do without him. He
 then said "if you cannot do
 "better, I will give you a few
 "hours each night so long as you
 "may need me, for which service
 "I will ask only ten dollars per
 "month, or thirty dollars per quarter.
 "In the mean time you can retain
 "my assistant, who will be in
 "attendance throughout the day," on
 "same terms for which I engaged
 "him." This latter arrangement
 reduced the sum to be paid out
 for the services of interpreters to
 one hundred and twenty dollars
 per quarter, it is true; but it
 necessarily devolved upon me a
 greatly increased labor, vexation
 and

and responsibility. The larger part of which labor and vexation was suffered at a time which is almost universally appropriated to (and needed for) repose and recuperation. During the period when this arrangement was in force, I was generally required to be in my office from a little after dark until midnight; occupied in assisting these gentlemen with definitions, instruction with reference to the meaning of certain sentences, phrases &c., necessary to ~~an~~ exact comprehension of the originals; and with the examination of retranslations into the English, that I might be sure that the original was properly understood. Besides this, when it was necessary to translate into English from the Chinese, to be satisfied that the same was not only truly rendered, but that

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that the style should be sufficiently grammatical to be easily understood by myself and others.

For this extra and unpleasant labor, necessarily, but unwillingly, performed, I thought at the time that I was justifiable in drawing the residue of the sum allowed by law for the salary of the Interpreter at Canton, over and above the amount actually paid to the Chairman for said services. But circumstances, have, since then, made it quite apparent to me that even if the amount overdrawn was properly appropriated, I should have obtained the consent of the Honorable Secretary of State, or of some Superior Officer, before taking such a liberty. For this reason, and as soon as I became convinced of the fact, I took the earliest measures to repair the wrong I had done, by addressing the

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The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury dispatch N^o 15, dated February 25th 1874, a copy of which is appended to this communication, marked **10**, to which I beg to refer. Finding, however, that in the hurry of attention to this, and other matters which were pressing upon me at the time, I had made a mistake in the mode of reimbursement, I again addressed him a dispatch, N^o 16, dated March 3rd 1874, a copy of which is likewise annexed. I respectfully refer to it also. This dispatch was accompanied by a tabular Statement of the Account, a copy of which is appended, with vouchers. They are marked **11, 12 & 12½**.

Now, in admitting the truth of Wang Ming Kih's Statement, so far as the same has reference to

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to the amount received by him for his services as temporary Interpreter, I desire to be understood as ~ emphatically denying the report of same which says that he signed the receipts for the Interpreter's salary "in blank". To me he did not hesitate to declare that he had made no such statement; and that he would assure the Consul General that he was not properly understood concerning that matter. The receipts were written out in full at the time his signature was added by him, and he carefully read the first one before signing it, fully understanding the reason why the Consul felt himself entitled to the balance, over and above the amount paid out; as no attempt was made by him to conceal his view of the propriety of it from any one, in his conversation with different persons about the difficulties connected

connected with an accurate translation of dispatches to and from the Chinese officials. It was, no doubt, through these frank and unconcealed remarks, in the presence of (or to) Mr. Vrooman, that he was informed of my course with reference to the salary of the Interpreter. That I may not be supposed to have exaggerated the difficulties with which I had to contend in this connection, and that the great additional labor which was imposed upon me (by reason of the necessity that I should assume responsibility which I could not have the Interpreters bear) may be more easily appreciated, I beg a careful reading of two editorial articles, hereto appended, marked **13** & **14**, which have special reference to the difficulty of getting well qualified and faithful Interpreters. These articles, it should be

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be observed, were written at
 localities nearly two thousand
 miles remote from each other,
 viz: at Singapore and at Hong
 Kong. Their reference at this
 time will be found quite
 apropos; particularly when it
 is recollected that the dates
 of their publication happen
 to be within a short period of
 the time when the United
 States Consulate at Canton,
 was suffering from the identical
 evils complained of in these
 articles. Besides, the remarks
 are made by Englishmen, whose
 nationality bestows much more
 attention to matters of this kind
 than any other Foreign Government
 in the East. In this connection,
 as well as apropos of the case
 of the Compadore, I beg to append
 one paragraph from the Alta
 California, of the 28th July 1874,
 a paper published in San Francisco,
 Cal.,

leaf, which paper selects the same from one of the Hong Kong newspapers, in making up its news from China. This little paragraph is marked 15, and I ask an earnest attention to it, for it seems to me that it will go far to assist in corroborating the justice of the positions taken by me with reference to both the Interpreter and the Compadre; the course pursued by the English officials being precisely the same I thought best to adopt towards the latter. In submitting these extracts, it will be seen that I have forwarded the printed article in its original shape, preferring to do this rather than copy it; hence have no copy of either of them left for my own use. They came into my possession by the merest chance.

I will say further in connection

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connection with the subject of
 Interpreters, that I sought the
 earliest possible likelihood of
 relieving myself of the labor
 and vexation attendant upon
 the employment of Chinese
 only in the Interpreters office.
 With this view I verbally ~
 solicited the former Interpreter
 (Rev. J. Noorman) to again ~
 accept of the position. This
 was done early in September,
 1872, and as soon as I was
 made acquainted with the
 fact that he was out of
 regular employment—his cotton
 spinning enterprise having failed
 in consequence of a quarrel
 between himself and the Chinese
 with whom he was connected.
 He declined, however, to accept
 of my offer to nominate him,
 on that occasion, hoping that
 his difficulties would soon be
 amicably settled; but he promised
 to

Let me know if by any possibility he might accept, in time to make the nomination before the end of the quarter. On the 20th day of September I addressed him a communication, copy of which will be found appended, marked **16**. I beg that the Honorable Secretary will read it carefully. This communication was answered verbally by Mr. Noorman, who came to the consulate for the purpose. He was still undecided, and complained of the inadequacy of the salary. On the 23rd day of September, I again addressed him. A copy of this communication is hereto appended, and is marked **17**. I ask, respectfully, a careful examination of it, also, as it will give some idea of the difficulties under which I was then laboring in my efforts to have the Interpreter's work properly attended to. Mr. Noorman accepted

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accepted, desiring to enter upon his duties at the commencement of the following quarter; viz: October 1st 1872. He was nominated and appointed temporary Interpreter, which position he held until August 1873, when he resigned; not for the reasons alleged in his communication to Mr. Seward, dated March 2nd 1874, but for reasons which it will be my disagreeable duty to show if the Honorable Secretary desires that I shall reply to Mr. Seward's communication, dated March 5th 1874, inclosing to me the correspondence between himself and Mr. Vreeman in reference to this matter. I wish it to be well understood that Mr. Vreeman intentionally concealed his true reasons for offering his resignation on that occasion. Two or three days after the consent

General

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General's departure from Canton, I determined to make every effort to secure the services of an American to take charge of the position of Consular Interpreter. The difficulties in this connection were fully examined by this officer and myself in the course of our conversations with each other, whilst he was upon the spot, and I had requested him to inquire among the American residents, who could be regarded as qualified, and kindly inform me if one could be obtained from them. He did not succeed in gratifying my wish. Mr. Vroman was still the only American gentleman, in Canton, who was not trammelled by the devices of Missionary Boards at home. I determined to again offer the position to him, notwithstanding he had been a prominent person in his efforts to injure me, as well as the

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the fact that I had been very much troubled by several unwarrantable positions assumed by him whilst acting as Interpreter before. The position was verbally offered to him in the course of conversation whilst himself and lady were spending the evening with my family. He then told me that he would take the proposition (for which he thanked me) into consideration, and would write to me the next day on the subject. In accordance with his promise he addressed me on the 9th day of March 1874, a note under that date, a copy of which will be found appended, and marked **18**. Permit me to ask, very respectfully, a careful perusal of it, since it gives part of the true reasons he had often before expressed for declining to hold the position on the former occasion; but it does not give them all, by any means. I can produce them, however, in official shape

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shape, if it is required.

This brings me to another matter, which I have already alluded to on page 43; but which, at the time that page was written, I purposely deferred extended notice of, for the reason that I was in daily expectation of receiving from the Department of State an expression of its wishes with reference thereto. I am now alluding to the statement made by the Rev. D. Vrooman to Dr. J. P. Newman, concerning overcharges of fees, &c., said to have been made by me in my official capacity. It also brings me to a more extended notice, of the correspondence between Mr. Vrooman and the Consul General concerning his reasons for resignation of the position of Interpreter. I am well prepared to show to the satisfaction of the Honorable Secretary that the course pursued by the United States Consul towards Mr. Vrooman was

speedingly

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exceedingly tolerant, and well calculated to protect our National reputation as well as that of Mr. Vrooman. The facts preceding, and finally resulting in his resignation, are matters of official record, and I have full copies of them as vouchers, if an inquiry into them is desirable. The correspondence alluded to, is dated Feb. 21st and 23rd. The letter of Mr Vrooman in the above mentioned correspondence is certainly a queer document, to say the least of it. As is also that of his in which he endeavors to criticize the course of myself in connection with the arrest by him of a certain Chinaman, for which illegal act I interposed objections. This letter is also dated February 23rd, and is in response to one from the Consul General dated, February 21st, 1874.

The matters referred to in the foregoing paragraph have not yet

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yet received from me extended notice; and I do not propose to go into them now, for reasons which will follow. As soon as the Department of State intimates to me that an examination of one or all of them is desirable, I hold myself ready to obey its wishes; feeling conscious of my ability to show that an entire freedom from wilful error—that I am fortified by a fair construction of the Consular Regulations in all matters of which Mr. Vrooman complains. Moreover, that if error was committed by me in the construction of my duties as defined by the Regulations, (intimated by the Consul General) the overcharges (if such they were) are carefully placed to the credit of the Consul Account, and included among the Fees in my Account with the United States Treasury—hence, were of no pecuniary advantage to

G.O.

to me that I am not legally and justly entitled to. In giving my reasons for neglecting to notice these ugly statements and unfair criticisms, it may be well to say that on the day after the Consul General had departed from Canton, Mr. Norman and myself became reconciled to each other. On that day, viz: March 7th/1874, I addressed the Consul General, then at Hong Kong, a note, a copy of which, marked **19**, will be found inclosed and appended. I beg that an examination of it will be made, and to be allowed to state the fact that it was the initial step, having for its object the withdrawal of all offensive matter which had been submitted to the Consul General by either Mr. Norman or myself, as against the other. My note was followed by a letter from Mr. Norman, also to the Consul General, dated March 9th, 1874

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1874. A copy of Mr. Vrooman's letter, marked **20**, is appended, as well as one of a similar character, marked **21**, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State, for both of which I bespeak a careful examination. On the 11th day of March, Mr. Vrooman was at the United States Consulate in Canton. I had discovered that he had, unintentionally, omitted to mention his communication of March 2nd, in his letter of withdrawal, addressed to the Consul General on the 9th of that month, and mentioned this circumstance to him. At once he said: "I will attend to it." In one or two hours after he left the Consulate, two notes were sent back by him; one of which was addressed to me. Copies of these notes will be found appended, and they are marked **22 & 23**. I beg to ask attention to them. Now
when

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when it is taken into consideration that Mr. ~~Howard~~ suggested the course pursued by Mr. Vrooman and myself, saying that "it would give him great pleasure if the complaint of Mr. V. were withdrawn," and that "he would cheerfully send all the papers back, if requested to do so by him," it may seem a little strange that he should decline to return any of them, and feel it to be his duty to trouble the Department of State with their examination, notwithstanding the expressed wish of both Mr. V. and myself that they should be returned to us.

The presumption is, therefore, that all have been sent forward, including the original letter of March 9th 1874, addressed by Mr. Vrooman to the Honorable Secretary of State, a copy of which had before been mentioned, and

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and is appended to this communication. As I am still ignorant of the desire of the Department of State with reference to the matter of withdrawal, notwithstanding I announced my readiness to answer all questions of complaint to which I was a party on the 9th ultimo, it may not, at this time, be proper for me to go into the defensive upon points that may be regarded by the Honorable Secretary as not entertained—nor until I am specially informed in reference to them.

Whilst I have no doubt that the Consul General has forwarded the original affidavit, or a copy thereof, which I made before him on the morning he left Canton, it may not be regarded as improper in me to furnish the Department of State with a copy of same, in
this

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this

connection. It will be found
appended, and is marked **25**.

In concluding this communica-
tion, I beg to again call the earnest
attention of the Honorable Secretary
to my dispatch on this subject, No
90, dated January 6th 1874, and
to the fact that I have not yet
furnished evidence which I am
sure will go far to establish, beyond
a doubt, the motives which have
actuated my enemies in their late
course towards me. Those motives
are intimated in the dispatch to
which I have just alluded. That
they were of a purely selfish charac-
ter there cannot be a doubt. In
going thus far, I will not hesitate
to include among the Mercantile
class some of those who profess
to be earnest (but who are fruitlessly)
engaged in Christianizing the Chinese;
and who are as ready to make money
out of them, when opportunity serves,
as are the gang men who, whilst
they

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They are furnishing our people with nothing from China, but useless luxuries, greatly at the expense of our exchange, assist likewise, by their example, in perpetrating a system of shameful and open concubinage as well as other vices, in direct violation of Christian and legal principles. I am fully prepared to give a proper idea of the motives which have prompted these men to desire my retirement, by the production of copies of official documents and private letters, now in my possession, if the Honorable Secretary wishes further evidence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Ferrell
United States Consul
at Canton.

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Legation of the United States
Peking, Nov. 5th 1872.

Sir:

I have received through Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Solicitor, Hong Kong a petition from Hing Kwan's Yeung alias Hing Kwan Mun of Canton, complaining of your action in the case of R. M. Lawley vs. the petitioner.

The petition is a voluminous document and purports to give all the facts in detail.

I have replied to Mr. Francis acknowledging the receipt of the petition, and have requested him to furnish you with a copy of it. When it shall have been received I have to request that you will furnish me with a clear and concise statement of the proceedings in the case with such explanations as you may deem expedient to give.

In this connection I beg to bring to your notice some of the leading points, with reference to which I would be glad to have information.

1st Is a Chinese note like the one referred to negotiable?

2nd Was it or was it not, barred by the statute of limitation?

3rd Is Mr. Lawley an American citizen?

4th If so, where does he reside, and what is his occupation?

5th What were the circumstances under which the note was transferred to Mr. Lawley?

6th Did you or did you not make particular inquiry as to the facts suggested by the next proceeding question, before ^{you} entertained the complaint of Mr. Lawley?

7th If so and you were satisfied of the plaintiff's good faith, why was he not required to file his affidavit before you took official notice of the case?

8th Has anything occurred since to lead you to believe that

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that the note in question was in March last not the real property of Mr. Lawley, and that the transfer to him, was without consideration, and made solely for the purpose of invoking the aid of the U. S. Consul in the collection of a debt alleged to be due from one native to another?

Q. If such should prove to have been the case can Mr. Lawley be arrested and brought before you on the charge of perjury?

In making the foregoing enquiries I do not wish to be understood as prejudging the case; on the contrary I shall await your reply before forming any opinion as to its merits.

I may add that the practice of making fraudulent representations with a view of invoking the aid of the U. S. Consuls to collect debts in which citizens of the United States have no real interest, is, I apprehend not uncommon in China. This sort of imposition, Consuls cannot be too careful to guard against; and when one of our citizens is detected in such frauds, his arrest, trial, and punishment, to the extent allowed by law, will receive my warm approval.

An early reply is expected

I am, Sir,

(signed) Your obedient servant,
Frederick T. Low.

P. G. W. Jewell, Esq.,
U. S. Consul.

U

To
His Excellency the Honorable Frederick T. Low, Envoy-
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United
States of America at Peking in the Empire of China.

The Petition of Kung Kwang Young alias
Hung Wai Kun of Canton in the said
Empire, Gentleman

Sheweth:

1. That in or about the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three (the Chinese year Tsau Kwong twenty third year) your Petitioner and one Mok Yu Chuen being old friends and former school mates, the said Mok having from his early days resided in the house of and with your Petitioner engaged in studying to pass certain Chinese examinations of a literary nature, finding that his endeavours to pass such proved unsuccessful decided upon entering into commercial pursuits and to enable him to do so applied to your Petitioner to render him some pecuniary assistance so that he might obtain or start a business in life.
2. That your Petitioner thereupon promised to the said Mok that upon his obtaining or starting a business he would render the assistance asked for and for the purpose of proving the faithfulness of his promise at the request of the said Mok gave to him the said Mok his your Petitioner's promissory note for two thousand Taels dated Tsau Kwong twenty third year, twelfth month, thirteenth day and which was in the characters following that is to say:

孔懷民滙
莫如川大兄卷銀交行南言明三十五年四月底交訖到時權此單更收不悞此言

3. That the said note was not presented to your Petitioner for payment at the time therein appointed for payment thereof. This is explained from the fact that it was arranged between your Petitioner and the said Mok at the time the note was given that it should only be presented at such time as the said Mok should enter into business.
4. That from the time when the facts as stated in the preceding paragraphs occurred up to about the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five your Petitioner and the said Mok continued to reside,

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together in the same house and were friends and as such in constant communication with each other.

5. That the said Mok did not as previously decided by him during this time enter into business of any kind but continued to carry on his Chinese studies and the said Note up to the said year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six had not been presented for payment.

6. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five the said Mok again applied to your Petitioner for assistance of a pecuniary nature for the purpose of enabling him to purchase for himself the title of a little Mandarin and so that he might be admitted as a candidate for a competitive examination for the appointment of a district teacher as he had up to that time been still unsuccessful in his examinations.

7. That your Petitioner thereupon called to recollection the fact that the said Mok had previously applied to him for a loan and that your Petitioner had given the said Mok a promissory note under the circumstances as stated in Paragraphs one, two, three and five of this petition.

8. That your Petitioner at this time enquired of the said Mok what had become of the said Note and his reply to him was that it had been mislaid or lost during the Canton War in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

9. That your Petitioner not being satisfied with the reply as stated in the last paragraph and knowing the risk entailed should the said Note fall into the hands of a stranger; the said Mok proposed and gave to your Petitioner a full release and discharge of all liability attaching under the said Note. The said Release was in the characters following that is to say:

立回字乃人莫受理因素與

孔懷民先生相好日前有雲千兩銀票一次寄交莫受理理手辦此票並無收條
 莫受理後未辦債目存存銀票交回孔懷民但歷年已久忘記安放何處倘嗣後拾
 出及別人拾得俱視為廢紙理又蒙孔懷民持銀票為信給而莫受理捐有此
 項係彼此相好不論利息及母席立若日後兩家斷無支離虛賴爰立此
 提內有莫受理未有為此此票係莫受理親筆交押存莫受理有一切事均為廢
 同治九年二月廿五日 此德莫知司的筆

10. That on reference to the said Release it will be observed that it is in the first part mentioned as given for a sum of one thousand Taels and stated in such Release as secured by a Promissory Note for such an amount. The Release then follows on and states that your Petitioner paid to the said Mok at the time the Release was given a

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sum of two hundred and fifty Taels as a friendly donation to enable him to purchase a Mandarin title and which your Petitioner admits that he did give to the said Mok by way of a gratuity. The Release later on in the concluding part states to the effect that "should thereafter any document come forward the same should be looked upon as waste paper". At the time the said Mok was writing the said Release, your Petitioner disputed the amount for which he proposed giving the same, contending that the Note to be released was given for two thousand Taels. Your Petitioner thereupon requested the said Mok to add a final clause to the said release, discharging all other securities that he might hold and thereupon the said Mok gave a general discharge in the release he was then writing and which is contained in the latter part thereof as hereinbefore stated in this paragraph and as on reference to the said copy release being had will appear.

11. That after the release had been given your Petitioner was so far satisfied with the result but since that time the friendship that had previously existed between him and the said Mok was not of such an intimate nature and the said Mok ceased to reside from this time in the house of your Petitioner.

12. That in the latter part of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one Mok called again upon your Petitioner requesting further assistance but your Petitioner declined to render such assistance for the reason that the intimacy that existed between them did not then exist and that should he do so there would probably be no end to money dealings between them. Mok thereupon considered himself as slighted by the refusal.

13. That a few weeks after the occurrence as stated in the preceding paragraph and at the commencement of the present year your Petitioner received from R. G. W. Jewell the American Consul at Canton a communication to the effect that the said Mok had transferred the said Promissory Note to one R. M. Farley a citizen of the United States and at the same time requesting payment thereof; the said letter from the said R. G. W. Jewell was in the characters following that is to say:

敬啟者現有 本國公會稱有通車該銀壹仟兩正係 閣下之筆一近交與
如川一叙亦應先示拾陸年十二月十三日信到港兩日內未還者當請移步
究定是決不寬貸此致
光緒二十七年二月二日 仰 在馬路外有均羅伯君啟

14. That your Petitioner thereupon requested his friend Sit Hing Cook to attend upon the said R. G. W. Jewell and obtain from him particulars and proofs of the demand made. Upon the said Sit

Ming Cook attending the said R. G. M. Jewell at the office of the United States Consulate at Canton, the said R. G. M. Jewell was unable to produce any legal proof of the demand. There had been no affidavit of claim filed in the said Office and the said R. G. M. Jewell could not give any information of the whereabouts or even existence of the said Rell Sawley. The said R. G. M. Jewell contended that there was no necessity for filing or production of affidavit of proof, that he held the said promissory note and that in his mind being sufficient, threatened to take immediate steps in the Chinese Court against your Petitioner should not the amount of the Note be forthwith paid. At this interview the said R. G. M. Jewell admitted to the said Sit Ming Cook that the transfer of the said Note to the said Rell Sawley had been made at Hong Kong. The said Transfer was produced to the said Sit Ming Cook which bore no stamp duty impressed thereon and was written in the characters following, that is to say:

之明轉匯單數(英如川為因欠到美國人未多利銀壹仟伍百大元現到
則無銀老出是將好懷民另欠到匯單之未銀壹仟伍百大元現到
無銀老出是將好懷民另欠到匯單之未銀壹仟伍百大元現到
無銀老出是將好懷民另欠到匯單之未銀壹仟伍百大元現到
無銀老出是將好懷民另欠到匯單之未銀壹仟伍百大元現到

同治十年十二月九日

吳如川的筆

Upon the said Sit Ming Cook referring to the fact of the note being made so far back as one thousand eight hundred and forty three and was now so old that if the proceedings were taken before a Chinese Court, this case would be decided in favour of your Petitioner, the said R. G. M. Jewell replied "no matter, I have a Chinaman who will give me his head if I do not get the money from your Petitioner the said Hung, the said Hung will give me the money without going into the Chinese Court as he is not upon good terms with the Chinese Mandarins." The said Sit Ming Cook then applied to the said R. G. M. Jewell for a few days time to enable him to find the said Rell Sawley and Mok which time was ultimately granted. The said R. G. M. Jewell distinctly refused to furnish the address of the said Mok but stated that he would be produced when required in a Chinese Court and intimated that he would take every care that he should not be illused by the Mandarin or his Officials. The said R. G. M. Jewell thereupon wrote to Doctor Wong a letter on the subject of this petition of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Doctor Wong,

I think your nephew told me that Mr Hung Kwang Young is an acquaintance (perhaps friend) of yours.

If you are disposed to do so, I can have no objection to his knowing that I am familiar with all the particulars by which he gave two promissory notes (one for one thousand, and one for two thousand taels) to Mok Yu Cheun, and that I also know that he made 750 taels discount on his own note by the misfortune of poor Mok. That if he does not take the most prompt measures for payment of the one I hold as well as a reasonable interest I will use all my ability to compel payment and that I will follow the claim to Peking if necessary so that his representation to Mr. Thorman and others will not avail him. He had better act as a man wishing to pay his just debts. You are at liberty to let him see this. Wishing you well.

I am very truly yours
R. G. M. Jewell

"March 13th 1842."

15. That in the meantime your Petitioner made every search and enquiry both at Canton and Hong Kong to find the said R. M. Fawley and though he made all endeavors possible to find him the enquiries set on foot were of no result and your Petitioner has every reason to believe that the said R. M. Fawley is a fictitious person.

16. That your Petitioner at this state of affairs took the advice of John Joseph Francis an English Solicitor practising at Hong Kong who wrote to the said R. G. M. Jewell for the address of the said R. M. Fawley and in reply thereto received from the said R. G. M. Jewell a letter in the words and figures following: viz

United States Consulate
Canton, March 16th 1842.

"John J. Francis Esq.
Hong Kong"

"Dear Sir;

I am in possession of your favor of this date. In reply regret that I cannot say if Mr. R. M. Fawley is still in Hong Kong or not; But take pleasure in saying that I represent the gentleman's interest in a claim, the same being a promissory note, drawn by Hing Kwang Young, otherwise Hing Wan Man, and will proceed immediately to effect collection, if possible.

Very truly yours
R. G. M. Jewell.

17. That in reply to the said last mentioned letter, the said J. J. Francis wrote and sent a letter to the said R. G. M. Jewell in the words and figures following viz:

2 Club Chambers Hong Kong
20th March 1842

R. H. Jewell Esq^r
U. S. Consul Canton

Dear Sir,

I very much regret that you cannot give me any information as to the whereabouts of Mr. M. Tawley. I am unable to find any trace of him or of any person answering to his description in Hong Kong or to hear of him elsewhere so that I must I am afraid trouble you again on the subject of his claim against - Hung Kwang (Young otherwise Hung Wai man). I presume that it is only in your capacity of Consul for the United States of America at Canton that you represent Mr. Tawley and that you have no personal interest in the prosecution of this claim. I have therefore to submit for your consideration whether Mr. Tawley's case is such in itself to render it advisable or proper for you to countenance it and lend it any official recognition or support whatever.

In the first place the note on which Mr. Tawley claims is twenty nine years old a document utterly worthless in any Court in the civilized world and I am assured valueless according to Chinese law and custom.

2^{ndly}. Such documents made payable as that is, to one man by name is not transferable and neither by the law of the United States by which you must I presume be guided nor by the law of this Colony of Hong Kong where, as you informed my client and his friend the transfer took place did Mr. Tawley take any interest whatever in the note or in the debt it purported to evidence.

3^{rdly}. The document which professes to effect the transfer was executed in Hong Kong but unfortunately is not stamped in accordance with the requirements of our law.

4th. Assuming for a moment that whatever claims Mok had have been legally and properly transferred to Mr. Tawley and that he has a right, such as you do Consul, can recognize and urge upon the Chinese authorities it is clear from the papers laid before you by Hung & his friend and to which you refer in your letter to Dr. Hong on this subject that Mok has released all his claims against Hung and that he had nothing to transfer to Mr. Tawley. The concluding sentence of that document that all papers held by Mok should be from the date thereof waste papers seems to me a full release. The mistake about the amount of the note, said to have been lost matters little. It is stated that the transactions referred to are so old that the parties forget the particulars. Mok's assignment

5 to

"to Fawley shows the nature and identity of the transactions and that Hung's note was only in accommodation bill."

"Will you, my dear Sir, take these points into your most serious consideration."

"Is this such a claim, has Mr. Fawley such right, that you should put forward and support his demand with all the weight of your official position. Is it not a case in which you should say to the applicant for your interference 'this debt is of so doubtful a nature, the transfer to you so defective, the statements on the other side are so strong that this consulate can not support you. If you make such foolish speculations you must enforce them yourself as you best may' - Is it not peculiarly your duty to determine the legality and equity of claims put forward by your citizens and which you as Consul are asked to present to the Chinese authorities when you know well, and I know well, that the fact that you urge the claim in the name of one of your citizens is enough to preclude any examination whatever into the rights of the parties and the justice of the case by the Chinese officials. Is not this so? Ought you not therefore, judge of and determine the relative rights of the parties before you take any step to present the claim and could you hold if this were a case between two citizens of the United States that Fawley 'who ever he may be had any sufficient cause of action on the note and transfer paper which he puts forward? Is it not another element of suspicion in the case that Fawley is not forthcoming? You, as you say, have never seen him. He wrote to you from Hong Kong. Neither I nor my clients can find him here. Neither can the stamp office officials to whose notice the alleged assignment in Hong of Hung's note has been brought."

"May I beg of you to reconsider the whole case before finally deciding to put forward Mr. Fawley's claim against Hung. I believe that the claim is illfounded, my clients assert it most positively and with strong evidence in their favour. They say and I believe them that if there were any foundation whatever for the demand they would pay it twice over rather than be annoyed but that it is so utterly baseless and unjust that they will resist it in every shape and form. Your duty as laid down in clause 169 of the U.S. Consul's manual is clear, not to urge claims on behalf of citizens of the United States to which you may not, after a faithful examination, believe them justly entitled, and I have heard so much of your abilities and integrity that I cannot suppose you will after examination and reconsideration support Mr. Fawley

in his very curious demand. I have to apologise for the length of my letter. I have written hurriedly to catch this morning's steamer and have not time to be brief. I would see you on the subject and talk the matter over with you if I had time to get up to Canton just now and you would receive me. I regret that I did not call on you when last in Canton. At the request of Mr. Hung and his friend I forward by today's steamer copies of this letter and of all the papers herein including copy of your letter to Dr. Wong to the Consul General of the United States at Shanghai. This is simply a preventive measure to save time in the event of an appeal to him becoming necessary or advisable which I trust will not happen.

Yours very faithfully

Wm. J. Francis

18. That in reply to the said last letter to the said R. G. M. Jewell the said J. J. Francis received from him a letter in the words and figures following viz:

U. S. Consulate
Canton, 20 March '72

John J. Francis Esq.
Hong Kong

Dear Sir

Yours of this date is at hand. Please see mine of the 16th inst for reply

Very truly yours.
R. G. M. Jewell.

19. That after the said J. J. Francis had written to the said R. G. M. Jewell the letter of the twentieth March one thousand eight hundred and seventy two hereinbefore set forth the said Sit Ahing Cook again called on the said R. G. M. Jewell who on this occasion produced an affidavit purporting to be made by the said R. M. Farley and dated the sixteenth March one thousand eight hundred and seventy two. The affidavit was throughout in the handwriting of the said R. G. M. Jewell and was evidently signed by a very illiterate person purporting to be the signature of the said R. M. Farley. The said Sit Ahing Cook requested an official copy of the said affidavit but was distinctly refused to be furnished with such although he was justly entitled to the same and offered payment of the fees usual in such cases. The said R. G. M. Jewell on this occasion used very strong and threatening language, stating at the same time that if the amount of the note was not immediately paid.

said he the said R. G. W. Jewell would at once send your Petitioner into the Chinese Magistrate's Court

20 That your Petitioner from the foregoing circumstances foreseeing that it would be useless to contest the demand under-advise paid the claim of two thousand taels in full to the said R. G. W. Jewell together with seven hundred and fifty taels on account of interest but under compulsion. The promissory note was handed over by the said R. G. W. Jewell who also gave a receipt in acknowledgment of the payment which he at first refused to give and it was only on pressure that he consented to furnish such receipt. The said receipt is in the words and figures following:

"I, R. G. W. Jewell U. S. Consul at Canton, China, hereby acknowledge that I have received from Hung Wai Min the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and fifty Taels for account of R. M. Sawley a citizen of the United States & founded upon a certain promissory note & interest, the note calling for Two thousand taels & payable one month after date, but not paid for twenty nine years after date. The said Hung Wai Min preferring to pay rather than have the matter litigated, has consented to pay the said seven hundred and fifty Taels additional rather than run the risk of paying what might be adjudged as equitable interest.

This 27th day of March A. D. 1872.

R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

From the foregoing facts the following remarks suggest themselves as worthy of particular notice.

I. With reference to the note: -

- A. No consideration whatever ever passed for the said note between the said Mok and your Petitioner. The said note was merely an accommodation note intended to operate upon the said Mok entering into business and was not a negotiable instrument.
- B. The said Mok never having entered into business the said note did not and has not ever come into operation.
- C. The said note being made so far back as one thousand eight hundred and forty three, nearly thirty years ago, has no vitality and has long since been null and void.

II. With reference to the Release given by the said Mok to your Petitioner.

- D. The said release for the reasons before stated was intended to operate as a full and general release of all claims

claims and demands outstanding between the parties

III. With regard to the alleged transfer to R. M. Tawley. -

- E. The said Mok never having been in business would not have occasion to enter into commercial transaction with business men and there is every reason to doubt whether he has ever seen a European or American.
- F. The said alleged transfer having been executed in Hong Kong as admitted by the said R. G. M. Jewell should have been imperfect with a proper ad valorem stamp duty thereon as provided by the Hong Kong Stamp Amendment Ordinance Act 1868. No 8 of 1868 and this omission in itself invalidates the transfer even admitting it to be a transfer at all but which is not so admitted for the reasons before stated.
- G. From the fact as stated that all due diligence has been used to find the said R. M. Tawley and also for the reason that the said Mok had never been in business there is good ground for concluding that the said R. M. Tawley is a fictitious person.

IV With reference to the active steps taken by the said R. G. M. Jewell in the matter of this petition:

- H. On reference being had to the affidavit referred to as that of the said R. M. Tawley and dated the sixteenth March one thousand eight hundred and seventy two and referring also to the letter of the said R. G. M. Jewell to the said J. J. Francis of the same date wherein he states "that I cannot say if - Mr. R. M. Tawley is still in Hong Kong or not". The said affidavit and the said letter being dated on the same day in itself evidences that something must be radically wrong in the manner of conducting the Consulate business at Canton.
- I. The whole spirit with which this measure has been carried out by the said R. G. M. Jewell is sufficient to lead to suspicion as to the circumstances under which the said R. G. M. Jewell was pressing the claim.
- J. The continual threats by the said R. G. M. Jewell to your Petitioner (hereinbefore referred to) to take the matter into the Mandarin's Court which he knew from experience a Chinese subject of any position would abrid, for his own sake is also enough to look with suspicion on the line of conduct carried out throughout by the said R. G. M. Jewell.
- K It can be proved to the satisfaction of your Excellency that

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one Lum Kee' a man of no occupation, and a loafer on his own confession admits that he has received a sum of three hundred taels a portion of the money paid by your Petitioner to the said R. G. M. Jewell.

Your Petitioner therefore prays your Excellency to take into consideration this his petition and to examine into the truth of the representations made by him. Your Petitioner prays that you will be pleased to direct the said R. G. M. Jewell to refund the said sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty taels; the payment having been obtained by him under coercion and is not legally or justly due. Your Petitioner also prays that should your Excellency see fit to direct that this matter be further inquired into that you will give instructions to the said Consular Court at Canton that your Petitioner shall have every facility for the production and examination of the said R. M. Sawley as to the circumstances under which the said note had been transferred to him by the said Mok and also for the production and examination of the said Mok.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray be.

(Copy).

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No 23.

United States Consulate.

Canton, 20th, November 1872.

His Excellency Frederick F. Loeb,
United States Minister at Peking,
China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of November 5th which came to hand last evening. It relates to the case of ~~Mr~~ R. M. Sawley against a certain Chinaman named Hung Wai Mun — Information and full particulars are sought by you, in consequence of the receipt of voluminous papers from Mr Geo. J. Francis, a Solicitor of Hong Kong. Hung Wai Mun is a citizen of Canton. In thus presenting the case in an ex parte form, I must leave your Excellency to say whether or not, the gentleman has pursued a course that is recognized by law or by the XXIV Art. or the XXVIII Art. of the Treaty between the United States and China, specially intended to apply to such cases. In both Articles the mode of redress, if a wrong was accomplished or in contemplation, is plainly pointed out to the Chinese Complainant. He declines, however, to allow the matter to be submitted to his own Officials who would enter upon its investigation with all their well known prejudices against the Foreigner in favor of their own countryman, and prefers the course he seems to have adopted. You are the Judge of his motive.

I will answer Your interrogatories, in the order in which they are presented, first, in accordance with the information I am in possession of; and conclude with some remarks in explanation, based partly upon facts and partly upon surmise, the latter, of course, to go what they may seem to be worth only; and append copies of papers filed in connection with a contemplated suit. Your

Excellency

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 Excellency asks:

"1st Is a Chinese note, like the one referred to, negotiable? To which I reply: I am informed that such a note is negotiable, under the circumstances—the Payee having nothing else with which to satisfy his creditor."

"2nd Was it or was it not, barred by the Statute of limitations?" In giving an answer to this interrogatory, I would be pleased to know what Statute of limitations Your Excellency refers to. But, as the case was one that must, if litigated, be governed by Chinese law, hence its Statute or usage, I will say that I am well assured the obligation never ceases until the cancelled by payment, otherwise, that it descends to the third or fourth generation in the direct line.

"3rd Is Mr Fawley an American citizen?" From the best of knowledge he is. My acquaintance with him was necessarily limited, having had three interviews with him only. The party who introduced him, vouched for him, and was, himself, an American, by reputation.

"4th If so, where does he reside, and what is his occupation?" He professes to be a California, as did also the gentleman who introduced him. The last allude to, was well known as a Californian, a New Yorker and an old ship commander on the coast of China. My impression is that Mr Fawley was in business in California—probably in San Francisco. Think I derived this notion from his conversation.

"5th What were the circumstances under which the note was transferred to Mr Fawley?" It seems that Fawley had a claim against a certain Mok Yee Cheun, of some three or four years standing. I cannot now recollect whether I was told that the debt was contracted in California, or by consignments of goods.

Mok

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Now you Cheun pleaded inability to pay in any other way, when called upon; and, in order to avoid suits, proposed to make the assignment (which appears by copy, attached to the end of this dispatch) as full satisfaction of Mr. Tawley's claim, which was \$3,500.00

"6th Did you, or did you not, make particular enquiry as to the facts, suggested by the next preceding question, before entertaining the complaint of Mr. Tawley?" I regarded the statements of the gentlemen as truthful, supported as they were by papers that must stand the test of Chinese judicial investigation, in the event that the defendant was inclined to contest the legality of any part of the claim. Hence I doubt if I made more than ordinary "enquiry as to the facts."

7th If so, and you were satisfied of the Plaintiff's good faith, why was he not required to file his affidavit before you took official notice of the case?" He did file a statement of his claim, and a sworn affidavit.

"8th Has anything occurred since he lead you to believe that the note in question was, in March last, not the real property of Mr. Tawley, and that the transfer to him was without consideration, and made solely for the purpose of invoking the aid of the United States Consul in the collection of a debt alleged to be due from one native to another?" Nothing has since occurred to cause me to entertain different notions with reference to this claim. Indeed I have thought but little about the matter since. The representations of Mr. Francis (copies of which he informs me he forwarded to you) had no effect upon my proposed course in the matter. Both he and the young man, whose representations he was defendant upon, were no doubt

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doubt promised handsome fees if they could defeat the payment of the Note. Whilst I was anxious to submit it to the decision of the Chinese officials, Mr Francis and his client wished to avoid it. Nay, absolutely declined to do so.

"7th If such should prove to have been the case, can Mr Pawley be arrested and brought before you on the charge of perjury?" The first part of this question is already answered in my reply to the preceding question. But, if I was now certain that he had misrepresented the facts, and proof was in my possession sufficiently abundant to convict, I am entirely ignorant of his present locality, or that of the gentleman who introduced him, unless both are in California, which I think is probable; as I know that one of them left on the steamer for San Francisco.

But, "there are always two sides to a story" says a vulgar proverb. Your Excellency has the case as represented by Mr Francis. If he has sent you a copy of the letter of the 20th March, which he addressed to me, and the second letter which I had ever before received from the Gentlemen, you will easily perceive that he adopts some very strange notions relying as he does, entirely, upon the information of strange persons who were interested in the cunning statements they were making. I will not say that he intentionally mis-stated facts but I do say that his letter to me of that date, intended to be a kind of pleading, abound with falsehoods, and I think considerable impertinances. For this reason I merely acknowledged its reception in two or three lines and regarded it as purely a one-sided and ~~biased~~ ^{biased} view of the case; and, that he was disposed to ~~transact~~ ^{transact} upon matters that he had acquired no right authority to

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to meddle with, when he attempted to instruct an United States Consul, as to the mode in which he should conduct a case that one of his countrymen had brought before him against a native citizen. Besides, I discovered that Mr. Francis falls into a too commonly entertained notion when he says that a Consul has but to present "a claim in the name of one of his citizens in order to preclude any examination whatever into the right of the parties and the justice of the case by the Chinese officials. I have too much respect for their intelligence and dignity of character to believe any such thing.

Some time in the Fall of 1871, Mr. P. M. Pawley made his appearance at this Consulate, accompanied by another gentleman, to me well known as an American. The latter introduced Mr. Pawley as our fellow countryman. During a half hour's conversation, I learned that he was last from California, and that he was temporarily residing in Hong Kong. I did not ask his vocation; but he seemed to be engaged in some kind of business, either as a merchant or ship master. In the latter part of February he again visited the Consulate. On this occasion he told me that he had come for the purpose of putting a claim into my hands for collection, which was all he had for a debt justly due him for goods sold to a former Chinese trader—that the debt due him was a balance of \$3,500 and interest for three years. That his debtor told him the story of his present poverty. This story was repeated to me, and embraced many of the events in the lives of Americans who are often, ultimately, overwhelmed in the grand drama of life. He had a friend, who like himself was gay and reckless—both were fond of gaming. He was in the habit of loaning this friend large sums of money, which sums were usually paid

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 paid back. But after while and whilst owing him three thousand Taels, he complained of entire inability to pay in consequence of his salt speculations proving ^{un}advised. I think I learned that his friend was, at that time Salt Commissioner, or else was connected with some large salt enterprise. Years rolled on and he finally lost one of the notes taken at the close of their transactions with each other — it was the one calling for one thousand Taels. He called upon his former friend (they had become separated) and telling him of his loss requested a new note. To his surprise the latter offered him twenty-five per cent. on the principal as the best he could do, saying that he must decline to give a new note. He finally concluded to accept the offer, and afterwards insisted that his friend should renew the note for two thousand Taels and add a reasonable interest. But this demand was also refused, the friend proposing to discount it as well. They quarrelled and separated. Since which event Mok Yee Cheun seems to have entered largely into trades, but is now, I learn, a broken merchant and much addicted to the use of opium.

I examined the note and transfer. Took into consideration its date; and that, in Chinese law, these obligations are not prescribed; together with the fact and its collection; if successfully made, would doubtless be accomplished through a Chinese tribunal; I regarded the claim a proper one for Consular assistance. Besides, that the transfer would be regarded in Chinese law, under the circumstances, quite sufficient — indeed it was so under our own laws. So I took the Affidavit of Mr. Lawley, which I filed with the transfer, the note and statement

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statement, expecting to have all copied for the inspection of the Chinese officials when I presented the case.

On the first day of March I addressed the Drawer of the note, in accordance with my custom, preparatory to placing the claim before the Chinese Magistrates for adjudication. In two or three days two Chinamen presented themselves at the Consulate, desiring to see the original note, of which I had furnished a copy. Upon seeing it one of them, who spoke English, pronounced it as forgery, and of no value whatever. — they produced a Chinese book (probably an Account Book) in which was considerable writing in Chinese characters, and requested me to compare them in order to discover the truth of what they had alleged. I declined because of incompetency, but told them if they could establish the truth of what they had told me before their own officials, the claim must necessarily be worthless. It was not my duty to try the case. They seemed surprised and disconcerted on hearing this remark. The young man who spoke English now told me that he was a nephew of my neighbor, Dr. Wong, a Chinese Physician — that he had been in the United States Consulate, at Amoy, with Genl. Gendre. That he had, whilst there, "in a measure" conducted that Consulate. The General and himself had differed about its management, when he immediately left. He spoke quite flippanantly, and I soon let him understand that I regarded his conversation as uninteresting. He again reverted to the note and its base character. Asked me if I was still inclined to send it to the Chinese courts — upon replying in the affirmative, he seemed to ridicule the matter, saying "Why they will kill poor Mok. Hung Wai Mun is a mandarin,

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mandarin, and he will have the fellow killed for his crimes." He now seemed about to leave; having proceeded into the Hall, he again returned, saying "Hung Wai Mun a Mandarin, and would prefer not to be troubled with an affair like this. I am authorized to say that if you will make considerable reduction from the note, he will settle it, and be done with it. But if you will not, he will carry it to Peking, if justice is refused him here." I replied that I was not authorized to take anything short of principal and a reasonable interest. Besides I would prefer putting it before the Chinese Authorities, and let them test the value of the claim—as it had been charged to be a forged one—If that was true, the forger ought to suffer." The young man, speaking English, occasionally conversed with the other in Chinese. This latter gentleman I supposed to be Hung Wai Mun himself, but afterwards learned he was the Compadore or Steward of that gentleman. The English ^{speaking} one now seemed to have been prompted. He begged that I would delay a few days in order to give him time to talk to Hung Wai Mun and that the latter might have time for reflection. "It is" said he "but a small sum to Mr. Hung Wai Mun, and probably he had better pay it, as I learn that he and Ma Yew Chuen were old friends, and perhaps he owes him something; but this is no way for him to do—why does he not go to Hung Wai Mun, and collect it himself instead of selling it to a Foreigner?" I asked him to request Mr. Hung Wai Mun to say how much delay he wished. He said "Oh this is not Hung Wai Mun—this is ^{the} Compadore. Hung would not trouble himself to come; but he asked me to come with his Compadore to interpret and

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and act as his friend. Three or four days will be enough. I granted the time and they left.

On the 13th day of March I addressed Dr. Wong the note you are in possession of. This was done under the impression that the Doctor and Hung Wai Mun were friends, and accounted in my view for the part the nephew was taking in the matter. I did not desire to take any hasty action but thought too much time was being consumed by them—or, possibly, that Hung might think I was not in possession of the history of his transactions with Mok Yee Cheun—Doctor Wong replied to that note as follows:

Canton 13th March 1872

Dear Mr. Jewell,

My nephew has seen your letter to me this morning. I believe Hung who received a letter from you some time since, wishes to see you, and he will ask my nephew to go with him to interpret for him.

With much respect, I am,

Yours very truly

(Signed) F. Wong.

On the day of the date of the foregoing note Mr. Sit Ming took the nephew spoken of—who had before visited the Consulate in the capacity of Interpreter for Hung Wai Mun—and the same Chinese man who had before accompanied him, again made their appearance in my office. Mr. Look wished to know when I had seen Mr. Pawley. I replied I have not seen him since he placed the note in my possession. He again requested to see all papers. He had examined them all before, but wished to see them again. I produced them. He criticised the statement—produced what purported to be a release from Mok

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Mak Yee Cheun, and said that Mr Hung Wai Mun had entirely forgotten the note for two thousand Taels, if such note had ever been given by him — asked that I would grant further delay that he may see Mr Pawley, as he thought he could make a better bargain with him, in settlement, than with me. Asked for a delay of one week to visit Hong Kong. I again granted his request.

Between that day and the 20th of March I received two letters from Mr Geo. Francis — both of his letters and my rejoinders, are in Your Excellency's possession, dated respectively the 16th and 20th March. About the 22nd of that month, the same Chinamen, Sir Ming Cook and his companion, were again announced at the Consulate. Mr Cook stated they had been to Hong Kong — had seen Mr Torrey, but there seemed to be some mistake, as Mr Torrey appeared to be unacquainted with Mak Yee Cheun, and had no recollection of ever having had any transactions with him. Besides he had discovered that the name of Mr Torrey was G. W. Torrey, and not O. M. — (Mr Cook seemed to have fallen into this error from the apparent similarity of sound in the pronunciation of the two names.) I explained to him that the name evidently belonged to two individuals, since the orthography was also different. The two men now seemed satisfied that they had made a mistake; but, again, begged that I would grant them three or four days, in order that they might return to Hong Kong and report to Mr Francis, their lawyer. I began to feel that my patience was well nigh exhausted, and hesitated a little; finally, consented to delay sending in the claim for three or four days longer, with the understanding that I would positively refuse to grant another delay; yet with no threat, or care what course they chose to pursue. I presumed that their

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their lawyer would advise them, as I think he ought to have done, to allow the claim to go before their own officials, and abide by the result, if he considered it unjust, or barred by lapse of time.

Very few days after the above interview, to my surprise, the same two gentlemen were announced as prepare to take up the note by advice of their lawyer. Information of their presence and desire was brought to my office by my Compradore, whose object in coming himself was to ascertain if I would accept the draft which he then had in his hand, as payment, and deliver the note. Upon the Compradore saying that if the firm upon which it was drawn would endorse acceptance he would be personally responsible, I direct him to close it up, although it was to be paid at the rate of 7.2. It was soon announced that all was correct, upon which the two gentlemen made their appearance and received the note. According to Chinese custom they also desire a receipt which I gave them, in which I stated briefly the particulars of the matter. They left and I have not seen them since. On the 3rd day of April Mr. Pawley called to see how his claim was progressing. Received his money, and left also.

That the note was a just claim against Hung Hwa Mun, I have no doubt. Its payment without legal contest is sufficient evidence of the fact of his regard thereto. The difficulty of access to the officials by the untitled is so great, and the certainty of large squeezes so well understood in China, that most persons are slow in attempting to enforce their claims, if refused by the debtor. If the latter is rich, the poor creditor is still less inclined to attack him in law, lest he bribe the lower officials first, and

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and, if need be the Superior afterwards. That transfer is all that can be desired, in accordance with the usage of citizens of the United States, I think there can be no question, as nothing is more simple, even to the alienation of a piece of land, notwithstanding the verbiage introduced into such instruments by professional conveyancers. That promissory notes are not barred by Chinese law, I am well assured, and new transfers can be made of those drawn to individual names, under the circumstances, I am likewise informed is very common. I took into consideration, however, that these legal points were matter for the Chinese officials to determine, in accordance with Art. XXIV of the Treaty between China and the United States. Notwithstanding I know my duty (and will perform it faithfully) — requires me to refuse to recognize rights acquired by fraud, knowing the same to have been thus acquired as well as those of proxy claimants of Promissory notes, yet if claim of this character are just as between the original parties, and the transfer is made in good faith, without reference to the necessities of the party making it or the sum received as an equivalent. I am at a loss to perceive that any more harm is done to either individual interested, if Chinese, or to Society than would result from a similar transaction if all the parties were foreigners. We know that such speculations are of every day occurrence with all Western Nations, and are regarded as legitimate.

But, how is the Consul to know the truth from the fraudulent, if cases of the latter description should be presented. Has the Consul the right to reject cases that he may suspect to be of a proxy character. Has the Consul, in this judicial character

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character, any privileges not possessed by Magistrates in the United States, with references to claims that may be submitted to his court for collection or adjudication? If so, I am ignorant of the law that confers them, and would be pleased to be informed.

In this connection your Excellency reminds me that I have more than once suspected that the practice of making fraudulent representations with a view of invoking the aid of United States Consuls to collect debts in which citizens of United States have no real interest, is not uncommon in China; yet the question which commences the first sentence of the foregoing paragraph seemed to be unanswerable by me. I have failed to find anything in any of the laws which bear upon the Consular Service, or in any of the Manuals or Regulations which constituted the Consul a Civil Inquisitor; or which justifies him in asking more of his countrymen, when filing claims, than the usual Affidavit, under oath, without reference to the Nationality of the Court in which it is to be tried. If tried in a Chinese Court, and the defendant, in case of a Promissory Note, contests the right of my countryman to the legal possession of the claim, the Plaintiff must be required to furnish conclusive evidence of rightful ownership. I would, then demand such evidence, and failing to receive it, would withdraw the case. I think such a course would be justifiable—Can I reasonably make such demand before? I know of a case, however, where the possession of Promissory Notes was held to be sufficient evidence of the right to collect more than Four hundred thousand dollars from the Chinese Government, by the Hon. Anson Burlingame and Consul O. H. Perry, when the original claim was entirely a Chinese investment.

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involvement, and no Foreigner had any apparent part in it. Notwithstanding this large sum passed through the Consulate into the possession of an American firm, after very considerable opposition and protest on the part of both the Imperial and Provincial Governments, it did not yield four cents of Revenue to the Consulate. Both Governments (Imperial and Provincial) alleged that they knew nothing of the Americans, or of any Foreigner in the matter, nor that either owed them one cent. The possession of the evidences of debt was regarded as conferring the right to the claim, without any additional proof.

I found, in this Consulate, on taking charge a claim for twenty-one thousand dollars which had been passed through the initiatory process by my predecessor, Consul Chenaweth. It had been presented to the Chinese Magistrates for action, but had not yet received much attention. The Plaintiff had filed a Promissory Note and some Deeds as collateral security for the sum claimed. Soon after my arrival he came from Shanghai, where he resides, to stimulate consular action. The Chinese officials reported a general denial on the part of the Defendant. I required proof of my Shanghai countryman, in the way of chain evidences. It has not been forthcoming, and I much doubt if it can be produced. I fear it is a fabricated claim in the interest of some Chinese, but I have only gossip and the reported statements of the Defendant for such fears, together with the delay of the Plaintiff to produce the required evidence. Two other claims, belonging to the firm which recovered the Four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, have been placed in the possession of

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of this consulate, and are presented to the Chinese Officials for examination. They are founded upon transaction between the Firm and a Chinese gentleman who is supposed to have been entirely stripped of his property by confiscation, as a punishment for defalcations as Salt Commissioners. These claims are based upon supposed Loans, covered by Promissory Notes and Deeds to real Estate, of great value. The ancient Salt Commissioner is quite anxious to have the officials recognize the claims as valid, so that the property can pass into the possession of the American Firm. But those who profess to know (both Foreign and native,) declare that the Chinaman was a very wealthy man at the time the Loans are said to have been made — that he was loaning money at the time in very large sums — that the American Firm could not have spared the money from its business, at the time; and, besides, that the Chinaman is hiding his property, not only from the Government but from his nephews, who ought to share it, and who are now attacking him, through Englishmen, for their dead fathers shares of a Grand Fathers Estate. Such is the gossip that reaches me through native and American sources. I know nothing personally, of course, except through the officials, that an English Firm has a hand in the game; and mention the cases only to ask Your Excellency if you can suggest a means of grasping the truth. I might give you many other cases, quite as suspicious in their general character, and accompanied by just as loud declarations of injustice, foul-play, and all the protests of innocence &c., that we find among litigants.

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ligants in our own and all other countries; but I forbear for the reason that I presume you have often heard ~~that~~ that the Chinaman is not a Christian, and that the Christian is not any better than he should be.

Just here, viz: on the 26th day of November 1872, I received from Mr. Jno. J. Francis, of Hong Kong, a copy of the Petition which he had drafted for Hung Wai Mun, and which Your Excellency informs me that you had requested should be furnished to me. As you remark, it 'is a voluminous document and purports to give all the facts in detail.' It contains many truthful statements; but, as I observed, in reference to the letter of Mr. Francis, dated 20th March, it abounds in falsehoods and erroneous conclusions. Mr. Francis knew nothing of the persons who visited him to procure his services. They were the same young men (Sit Ming Lok and the compradore of Hung) who had so often honored me with their presence. Hung, himself, did not go to Hong Kong; I learned this fact from the young men, after their return. But Mr. Francis was handsomely paid to believe what they stated to him, and he generously condescends to credit them with truth, or says he does, and deals lavishly in color to make their statements seem the more true.

I have already made this paper much more lengthy than I contemplated, and hesitate (when I think that I may be imposing upon Your Excellency's patience) to add to it. I scarcely regard it as necessary when I take into consideration the fact that my conduct as an officer is criticised by ignorant and irresponsible persons, who dared not appeal to their own countrymen for examination of their case, notwithstanding they well knew the prejudice that is entertained by them against the Foreigner. This, alone, is sufficient evidence

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evidence of the weakness of the case. But I beg Your Excellency's indulgence whilst I point to a few of the many ridiculous and false statements contained in the Petition of Hung Wai Mun, in as brief a manner as I am capable of naming them.

Par. 2. The gentleman seems to have been of a remarkably generous disposition towards his friend; but if so, why not give him the needful money at once, or when called upon, instead of binding himself to pay the two thousand Taels punctually, in one month after date? Why not give a check upon his Banker, that his friend could use when he desired the money, instead of entering into a contract to pay without failure, in one month?

Par. 3. Is intended to account for the reason he did not fulfil his promise to pay punctually at maturity. Now according to the story of the Creditor, as related to me by Mr. Gawley, Hung borrowed one thousand Taels for which he gave a promissory Note, to be paid in one month. In three days after, he borrowed the two thousand Taels, promising to pay it also in one month; but at maturity he failed to pay either. The language of the note evidently contradicts his previous statement that it was given without having received value in return.

Par. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 cunningly endeavor to hide his unfaithful conduct towards his friend by placing all the blame at the friend's door. The Creditor stated to Mr. Gawley that the intimacy that had existed between them, was broken off ten years before the time named in this Petition. That he had importuned Hung so often for payment of his money, he could not meet him as a friend any more. That when he discovered the loss of the one thousand Tael note, he stated the fact to Hung with a view of getting

a

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a new one, and with no hope of any payment at the time. But when refused the note, and offered the two hundred and fifty Taels as a quitclaim, he accepted it, as he could not do better; but it was to apply to the One thousand Tael Note only, of course. That he was very much disgusted with his former friend's conduct in thus insulting him in misfortune; but he was so out of patience with him when he proposed to discount instead of pay interest on the note for two thousand Taels, that he did not reply to him. That he learned from some of Wang's associates that he boasted of having a complete release of all indebtedness to him; but he well knew it was not so in his writing, and that would easily be seen. That if the release makes ^{any} such statement it has been added by some one, and is a forgery which he would willingly submit to the scrutiny of the Chinese officials.

Par. 10 Evidently betrays full knowledge of existence of two notes, in accounting for the addition to the Release, in these words: "should thereafter any document come forward the same should be waste paper." Besides, it admits that there was a conversation about another note for a different sum.

Par. 11. Admits that after he had secured a paper that he might make serve the purpose of a complete Release, he had no more use for his former friend.

Par. 12. Is entirely at variance with the statements made by Mok Yeu Cheun to Mr. Pawley?

Par. 13. Is quite inaccurate as to dates? The notice sent to him from this consulate is dated March 1st.

Par. 14. Is literally filled with false and ridiculous statements? With the exception of the
Transfer

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Transfer, which I presumed is correctly given, and the note to Mr. Wong, there is very little truth in it. But I was not at all justified in regarding Mr. Sit Ming Cook as a legal Agent of Hung Wai Mun, since he came with no other evidence of authority to act for the gentleman than his own assertion. His manner is, withal, quite offensive. I found it necessary to be as brief in my conversation and intercourse with this young man as common politeness would permit, for the reason that he evinced a familiarity and curiosity that was very unpleasant to me. The great disposition of Chinese character for delay, is met by me with a determination to give proper time, and no more, for the settlement of questions.

Par. 19. Is also full of mis-statements and gross fabrications? I would have cheerfully furnished Hung Wai Mun with an official copy of the Affidavit, on payment of Fees, if he had asked for same; but he did not put in an appearance, either in person or by duly authorized Agent, whom I had a right to know. But no one asked for a copy of the Affidavit, or offered to pay fees for same; nor was any threatening language used by me.

Par. 20 Again betrays the indisposition of the Drawer of the Note, as well as his Attorney, to submit the claim to a judicial examination before the proper tribunal. The Receipt faithfully describes the entire transaction after the claim was placed in this Consulate for collection.

With reference to the illiberal remarks which Mr. Francis, as Draughtsman of the Hung Wai Mun Petition, has seen proper to append to same, I will say that he betrays about as much ignorance of

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of the rules which govern the Courts of the United States Minister and Consuls of China, as he does of Chinese laws, and the evident meaning of the clause which he quotes from the volume of Consular Regulations of 1862. That I am as indifferent to his contemptible suspicions and unreasonable inferences, as I was to the flattery contained in his letter of March 20th 1872. That neither the latter nor the repeated dishonorable propositions made by him to me in the case of Serrano had any effect whatever upon the propriety of my course as an officer of the United States.

I am, Sir, very sincerely,
 Your obedient servant,
 (Signed) R. G. W. Jewell
 U. S. Consul.

B

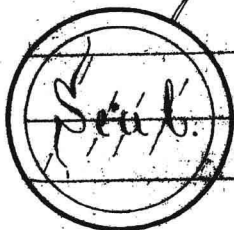
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In the United States Consular Court,
at Canton, China.

On the 24th day of February
A.D. 1872 personally came R. M. Lawley,
a citizen of the United States, who being
sworn, deposes and says that one Hung
Wai Mun, a citizen of Canton, China, is
justly indebted to him in the sum of
Two thousand Taels, as evidenced by
accompanying promissory note in favor
of one Moh Yew Cheun, which is by
him duly transferred, for value received,
to the said R. M. Lawley; payment of
which, and reasonable interest on same,
he asks this Consulate to demand; and,
if withheld to ask the Court to enforce
payment.

(Signed) R. M. Lawley

Signed and sworn to before



(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

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D

Canton, April 3rd 1872.

Received from R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul, through the
Compradore, the sum of Two thousand
Seven hundred and fifty Taels, the
same being in full of my claim against
Hong Wai Mun, by means of a
promissory note drawn in favor of Moh
Yew Chuen.

(signed) R. M. Lowrey.

E

U. S. Consulate,
Canton, October 19th 1869.

Sir:

A claim of 14,920 Taels,
based on a note bearing interest at
1 ⁸/₁₀ % p. m., in favor of Fred. H. B.
Jenkins, Esq., has been put into my
hands for collection. I have therefore

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to request that you will make immediate
payment of the same at the United
States Consulate, Canton.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,
(signed,) G. P. Chenoweth
U. S. Consul.

Lee Hong Siang
Canton.

F

U. S. Consulate,
Canton, November 29th 1869.

Sir:

Your letter in answer to
mine of the 19th of October was received
more than a month ago. In it you
promised to call on me in about ten
days in relation to the claim I hold
against you. You have not done so.
although some thirty days has elapsed.
I have now to inform you that I am about
to put the case into the hands of
the

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the proper Magistrate, and to demand that measures be taken to collect the money of you or of Lee Yuen Kwok, your security.

Very respectfully yours,
(signed.) B. P. Chisworth,
U. S. Consul.

Mr. Lee Hong Siang,
Canton

G

U. S. Consulate,
Canton, November 29th 1869.

My dear Sir:

A note for Tails
14.920 with interest at 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ % per month,
in favor of T. H. B. Jenkins, an
American citizen, signed by one Lee
Hong Siang and secured by one
Lee Yuen Kwok, has been put into my
hands for collection. I am informed that
the principals Lee Hong Siang, is
not a man of property, and that
the

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the amount will probably have to be collected from the security, Lee Yuen Kwok.

I have therefore to request that you will immediately place an attachment upon the property of the said Lee Yuen Kwok, or take whatever measures may be necessary under Chinese law, to prevent him from conveying his property to other parties until this claim is satisfied.

Yours very truly,
(signed) B. P. Finoweth.
U. S. Consul.

His Honor,
The Nam-hoi Magistrate.

H

U. S. Consulate
Canton, April 5th 1871.

Mr. Kam Chi Lai
Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you.

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you that Messrs Russell & Co, have this day placed in my hands for collection notes bearing your signature for the sum of Taels 4 00. You are hereby respectfully requested to forward the above sum of Taels 4 00 to this Office and receive the original notes in exchange. Please find enclosed copies of said notes.

I am &c,

(Signed) H. Crooman,
U. S. C. Consul

I

In the United States Consular Court,
at Canton.

(On this 10th day of September A. D. 1872, personally came James Johnston, a citizen of the United States, who being duly sworn deposes and says that one Lee Hoi Ying and Lee Hoi Mun are justly indebted to him

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him in the sum of Two thousand nine hundred Taels, by reason of fifteen transfer deposit notes which he is the legal possessor of, the same having been given to him in payment of a debt due him by the proprietors of the Shun Wo Shop. That the said parties who owe said deposit notes live in the village of Sim Chuen, in the district of Shun Tak, and demand having been made and refused, he asks this Consulate to enforce payment of same.

(Signed) James Johnston.

Signed and Sworn to



R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

J

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United States Consulate,
Canton, 22^d August 1872.

Lee Hoi Ying, } of Lung Yik shop.
Lee Hoi Nin, } .. Yow Sun shop.

Gentlemen:

A countryman of mine has placed in my possession fifteen promissory notes, or deposit receipts, given by you to Shum Wo for sums varying from One hundred Taels to Four hundred Taels, to draw interest, one day after due, at the rate of five candareens per day on each one hundred Taels. The principal amounting to twenty-nine hundred Taels, after deducting three hundred Taels which said deposit receipts are credited with. I have now to inform you that unless you call at my office within one ^{week} after the date of this letter, and pay the principal and interest on said deposit Receipts, I will immediately thereafter place all of said Receipts in the hands of the Vicaroy, requesting your arrest and full payment as above, with all costs.

I am Gentlemen,

(Signed)

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

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K

Canton, 21. Dec. 1872.

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

It has occurred to me that I may have seemed a little abrupt in our interview yesterday afternoon, in connection with your inquiries concerning the matter of Johnston vs. Lee Hoi Mun and Lee Hoi Ying. But I did not design to be offensive in any degree.

Since my connection with this Consulate I have made it a rule to refuse all persons, not immediately connected with cases that are to be submitted to the Chinese officials, any information whatever in reference to them. And, if the case is to be tried in this Consulate, I reserve the right to admit, or to exclude from participation, any other than professional Attorneys. - In reply to one of your questions of yesterday, I will now say, that if the Attorney is not an American citizen, I think his right to practice in the Court of this Consulate would be very much the same as it would be in any other U. S. Court.

Wm

I

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When a case is to be submitted to the decision of the Chinese officials, emanating from this Consulate, I will not permit any intervention between the authorities and myself; nor will I allow any examination of the papers or legal documents connected with the case, by Attorneys. I think you will admit the propriety of this course, and will see the trouble that might ensue by a different course, to say nothing of the inconvenience and annoyance to the Consul.

I understood you to say that you would not have time to devote to any further connection with the case named above. I will say, however, for your satisfaction, that I have concluded to summon Johnston to furnish me additional evidence of his citizenship; also of the liability of Lee Hoo Mun, and to give me an indemnifying Bond. In the mean time I will ask the Chinese authorities to suspend their action against the defendants.

Very truly yours,
(signed) R. G. W. Jewell.

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L

United States Consulate,
Canton, 23rd December 1872.

James Johnston, Esq.,
Hong Kong.
Sir:

In reference to the Deposit
notes, placed by you in this Consulate,
for collection from Lee Hoi Mun and Lee
Hoi Ying, I hereby notify you that I will
require further evidence of your legal ownership
of them as well as of your right to the claim
of citizenship of the United States, before
proceeding further in their collection. (You
will govern yourself accordingly).

Very respectfully &c,

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

M

United States Consulate,
Canton, 23rd December 1872.

Hoi Hoon Tung, Kwang- Chow-foo,
Canton.

Sir:

I wish to have the case of
James

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James Johnston against Lee Hoi Min
and Lee Hoi Ying in the village of Sun
Shun, in the District of Shun Tack,
suspended, until I advise you further. You
will please observe that I do not ask
that the case shall be dismissed, - by
no means - but suspended only - and
requiring the parties defendant to that
case, to hold themselves in readiness to
answer any proceedings I may think proper
to institute against them hereafter, and at
such time as it may, to me, seem best.

I have the honor, Sir, to wish you
health and happiness

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

N

United States Consulate,

Canton, 7th February 1873.

His Honor Tung Kwang Chow-fo,
Canton.

Sir:

I have the honor to call

your

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your earnest attention to my dispatch, dated the 23rd December last. In that dispatch I requested, that the case of James Johnston against Lee Hoi Mun and Lee Hoi Ying, in the village Sun Chum, in the district of Shun Tack, should be suspended, until further advised by me, as will appear by reference to my dispatch as aforesaid.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you that I have received an order from the said James Johnston, that all the promissory notes which had been given to him by the Sun Wo shop in payment of its indebtedness to him, should be again returned to the said shop, since the said Sun Wo is no longer his debtor, having closed said claim by other satisfactory securities.

This is therefore to request you to entirely withdraw all proceedings against Lee Hoi Mun and Lee Hoi Ying, so far as my Countryman Johnston is a claimant; and, of course, so far as this Consulate may seem to be a prosecutor of the said defendants; as I have surrendered

the

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the said promissory notes to the Sun Wo shop
in accordance with the request contained in
said order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) R. G. St. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

0

United States Consulate,
Canton, 27th March, 1873.

~~Dear Mr. Cunningham;~~

After your visit to the Consulate
in the interest of Lee Hoi Mun, I addressed
Mr. Johnston on the subject of the claims, requiring
of him further evidence of his citizenship in
the United States before I would further urge
the matter to the attention of the Chinese
officials. Moreover that I would require
other facts than those I was already
in possession of in corroboration of the
genuineness of his claim against the party
from whom he had the notes of the Bank.
In reply to this letter, he simply sent me

Yours,

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an order to deliver to bearer all the notes of the Bank in my possession, as deposited with me by him, as the claim had been liquidated by other and more satisfactory means. It was then that I ordered the withdrawal of the case against Lee Hoi Muen in the interest of Mr. Johnston.

But I am as accessible to Lee Hoi Muen as to Mr. Johnston, if the former has a just claim against an American citizen. If he can satisfactorily show that he has suffered damages at the hands of Johnston, other than those often resorted to, ~~voluntarily~~, by such Chinamen (in order to avoid the payment of a just debt), and I can find Mr. J., within my jurisdiction, he has a right to bring suit in my Court for recovery of same out of any property he may be able to point out, in satisfaction of a judgment in his favor.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) R. G. W. Jewell.
W. B. Corrie.

(Copy)

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N^o 39.United States Consulate,
London, 21st August 1872.

Hon. Charles Hall

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to herewith inclose a copy of a dispatch which I find upon the Records of this Consulate, written by Col. B. P. Chenaweth, my predecessor, N^o 18, and dated 5th March 1870. And I beg to ask the Honorable Secretary to regard the inclosure as the basis of this communication, which I design as an elaboration of the same subject. From the fact that I do not find among the archives of this Consulate any reply to the inclosed dispatch, nor even an acknowledgment of its reception by the Department, I am warranted in supposing that it may not have reached; or, that the reply, if made, did not come to hand. For the reason assigned above, I inclose, instead of refer to it.

Concerning the four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars which this Consulate collected and receipted for in favor of the American firm of Russell & Co., as claimants, this Consulate is in possession of a sufficiency of evidence in the way of correspondence between the several parties, (claimants,) the Imperial and Provincial Government of China, and this Consulate, to convince any reasonable person that the firm of Russell & Co. were acting in the capacity of friends of a Chinese gentleman, who had loaned the Government three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and who could not collect it in his own name. For the reason that he already owed the Imperial Government several millions, the same being due for the privilege of being Chief of the Co- Hong

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 †
 Co = Money which he enjoyed many years, and for which he had never accounted to the Government in one dollar. Some years after his retirement, the Provincial Government was instructed to ask a loan of this rich merchant, who had become a Millionaire by means of the enormous ~ monopoly of trade with Foreigners. He was reminded of the fact, as a means of coercion, that if the money was not forthcoming the Imperial Government would proceed against him on account of his defalcations. This means was resorted to by the Imperial Government for the ~ purpose of securing that much, with no view of ever repaying, but with the intention of forgiving him the balance of his indebtedness. These facts are gleaned from correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, on file in this Consulate, and submitted in the course of the controversy with the Consul.

Many years after the time named for payment of the sum to the gentleman, who had never made application for either interest or principal of the sum loaned, well knowing that the Government would meet him with a claim greatly in excess of his, and that he could not legally correct either in his own name, the Government was surprised with an application from Russell & Co, American Merchants, through the United States Consul, for payment of principal and interest. Said firm professing to be the parties who had advanced the money, notwithstanding the ~ capital of the retired Chinese Merchant was well known to be quadruple that of Russell & Co, and that they could not, by any means spare such a sum ~ from their commercial enterprises.

After an extensive correspondence on the subject (several times being referred to Peking) the United States Minister being occasionally connected therewith

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therewith, and after many protests on the part of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, it was finally paid, as Col. Chenoweth states. It is believed that the American firm derived a handsome per centage for the use of their names in this matter, and for the influence they brought to bear upon it, by the use of the American Consulate. The time named for payment of the Bonds was two years; but no attempt to remind the Government of its indebtedness was made until two years after the Bonds matured. This was in the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty-two. The discussion extended over three years, when the Government succumbed to the pressure.

But as strange a circumstance as the above has taken place since the commencement of the administration of the present Consul; in which the same firm has sustained a leading part. Soon after the archives of the Consulate were transferred to me, I happened to be seated in the Dining Room of the above named firm, in conversation with a Junior partner, and manager of the firm in Canton. This gentleman remarked to me that he had, that very day, made a strange discovery. He had found in the safe, among some old papers, a promissory note for ten thousand dollars, given to his uncle by a well known Chinese gentleman, some twenty-four years since, secured by three deeds to property that was now (at that particular moment) the occasion of a bitter controversy between the said Chinese gentleman and his nephews. He went on to say that he believed his uncle had lost all recollection of the transaction. (I may as well state, here, that the uncle alluded to in the foregoing sentence was Mr Paul S. Forbes, of Boston, who was, at the time the note was said to have been given, United States Consul, at Canton, and

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and had held the position from 1842 to about the year 1852.) I remarked that his books would keep him ~ fully advised as to the whole affair. His reply was simple: it was a very strange circumstance, but notwithstanding, he wished to put the papers in the hands of the Consul for immediate action, in order to have the property recorded in the name of Russell & Co.; lest, through the law suit, then pending between the Chinaman and his nephews, the claim might be lost to the firm. I hesitated, saying that the claim ~ must surely be regarded with suspicion at least, and that I did not think it would be entertained in ~ United States Courts. He assured me that such ~ claims were common in China, and declared the transaction strictly genuine.

I took the papers; and, by means of dispatch and copies of all, laid them before the Chinese Authorities. They attacked the regularity of the deeds, and refused to give an opinion as to their character until the termination of the controversy between the uncle and nephews. Reply and rejoinder followed each other, involving very great correspondence between this Consulate and the Chinese Magistrate, all of which, besides the labor of writing, must be translated by this Consulate, as well as the replies from the Chinese officials, together with an additional copy of the Chinese response for the use of the firm presenting the claim; always solicited by them. One year was consumed in the discussion of this claim. Meanwhile the matter was a subject of common conversation. The Chinese people ridiculing the claim, whilst American merchants of long residence, affirm, that, at the time named for the loan, and for many years after, the Chinaman was an anxious lender of money to Foreign merchants, and
was

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was one of the very richest men in China. A decree was finally rendered, giving the property which was mortgaged to one of the nephews, but requiring him to pay half of the claim set up against it; that is, that uncle and nephews should each contribute towards the liquidation of the claim of Russell & Co.

I forwarded to the lucky firm an account for consular services of $2\frac{1}{2}$ o/o on the amount recovered, founded upon Section 100, Regulations Consular Courts of China, which says, under the head of Marshals' Fees, "For making collections, where no adjudication has taken place, (in the Consulate) if the amount exceed \$200.00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ o/o." They declined to pay, for the reason that such services, they allege, have not heretofore been liable to a fee — at least that none has ever, heretofore, been collected here. And, to my surprise, in three days after, they sent to the Consulate two other claims on the same person; that of interest for the twenty-four years above named, and for an additional loan of \$8000. This last loan of eight thousand dollars is alleged to have been made some five years since; to the same man they had loaned the ten thousand dollars twenty-four years ago, and who had, not only paid no interest during the quarter of a century (nearly) but had retained undisputed possession of the property; collecting the rents, monthly, from tenants of the five houses thereon. The firm now asks to have the seals placed upon three deeds, and that the same shall be recorded in their name, by the Chinese officials. These deeds cover property which the Chinaman is quite willing to alienate to them in lieu of the balance of his indebtedness and a large portion of the interest, balance of which the firm is willing to wait for. As he is more than eighty years old, and a miserable paralytic, they

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they may not have to wait long. He is known to be a very wealthy man; but those who know the parties well, say that two-thirds of it properly belonged to his two nephews, from whom he is seeking every means of concealing it.

I refused to again become their lawyer, unless the Fees should be secured to the Consulate in advance; but agreed to forward a Petition from the firm to the Chinese officials setting forth a statement of their wishes, and leave the Authorities to do with the matter as they think best. The last proposition, I think, corroborates the general opinion, viz. that neither is genuine, but a way to conceal the property of the Chinaman, in order to thwart the just claims of the nephews. I have heard of several cases of a somewhat similar description, in which the "Foreigner" is used by the Chinese, for this purpose, often doing serious wrong to those whose rights, ought, rather, to be protected.

It is true that no means was afforded me of testing the correctness of these claims, save the suspicious character they must have to the least observing, and the universal opinion of the Chinese people and their Magistrates, as well as the positive assertions of Americans who have been identified with the business of China for the last thirty-five years; and, through them, I learn that Mr. Paul S. Forbes was not in condition, at the time mentioned as the period when the first loan was made, nor for several years after, to have loaned even a moderately small sum. Besides, it is asserted on all hands that the Chinaman in this case was at that time a Millionaire — that his time was much employed in hunting means of investment, that he might be

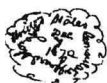
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be rid of the danger and trouble of taking care of his wealth.

But I now come to the question asked by Col. Chénouët, when he filled my position, though not in his precise words. "Is the United States Consulate expected to perform such services gratuitously?" Does the Government tax its people at home to pay the expenses attending the keeping up of this Consulate, including those of its Interpreter, for the convenience of its citizens, without any return for services rendered, of a purely personal nature? I believe not, and hence have insisted upon their payment. In this case, as well as in the one reported by Consul Chénouët, the Fees are items of considerable importance. At home, our citizens pay, as a matter of course, Attorney and Court Fees, when either are necessary in pursuing their rights. Ought they not, if residing abroad, to be the more willing to do so, when the Government follows them up with its influence, and the convenience of having the necessary labor properly performed, in the acquirement of their rights?

I am, Sir, very obediently
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Copy 1
N^o 32.



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Department of State

Washington, October 12th 1872.

R. G. W. Jewell Esq.,
Consul of the United States
Canton.
Sir,

Your despatch N^o 38 (the second bearing that number) under date of 21st August has been received. It encloses a copy of dispatch N^o 18 addressed by your predecessor to this Department under date of 5th March 1870 and you remark that you do not find among the archives of your Consulate any reply to that despatch or acknowledgment of its reception.

M^r Chenoweth's N^o 18 was answered in due course by the Instruction of the Department N^o 15 under date of 6th May 1870, of which a copy is enclosed. This instruction appears to cover the cases stated by your predecessor and yourself so far as it is in the power of the Department to state in general terms any rule governing the collection of fees in such cases. It may be added that the impressions you appear now to entertain with regard to such claims as make the subject of these despatches, justifies some hesitation and a careful examination in the Consulate with reference to similar claims hereafter, before pressing upon the attention of the Chinese Authorities.

I take this occasion to invite you to examine the files of instructions from the Department to the Consulate at Canton, with a view to ascertaining deficiencies and an application to the Department to supply copies of such instructions as may appear to be lacking.


I am

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I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) Charles Hale
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure

1 Copy of Instruction N^o 15.
6th May 1870.

(Copy) 

N^o 15

Department of State.
Washington, May 6th 1870.

B. P. Chenoweth Esq.

U. S. Consul

Canton.

Sir:

Your despatch N^o 18 dated
March 5th ultimo, has been received.

In it you ask instructions as to the
propriety of charging fees in certain cases
therein mentioned, and in others of like character.

The Department is of the opinion that
your views as given in the despatch are, in the
main, correct. In cases like that of Russell
&c and similar pecuniary transactions in which
your official action is required, the legal fee
for the service should be charged.

It would however, be erroneous to
adopt the rule that two dollars or any other fee
should be charged, for every letter written by
you, in your official capacity. There are many
things which a Consul is bound to do by
virtue of his office for which no fee should
be

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be collected. Should a missionary be obstructed in the exercise of rights granted him by treaty regulations, and you be called upon by him for protection in the enjoyment of those rights, it would be improper to charge him for every letter addressed to the Authorities on the subject. It is impossible to give a rule which shall govern you in every case. Your own good judgment will be a guide in the matter, after the suggestions above made. The Government does not desire the collection of fees in cases of doubtful propriety.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed)

J. C. B. Davis

Assistant Secretary.

P

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United States Consulate,
Canton, 20th September 1873.

Pun Yung Shan }
Canton }

Sir:

A promissory note given by your father Pun Mun To, for the sum of three thousand Taels, borrowed money, from Shun Wo Shop, is placed in my hands for collection. It is now the property of an American; and I am requested to notify you of the fact, so that you may take steps for ~~payment~~ ^{settlement} of same, before I resort to the Chinese Magistrates for its compulsory payment. I now furnish you with a copy of said note and will inform you that I will wait ten days from this date to enable you to make your arrangements. If at the expiration of that time you have not satisfied this Consulate, I will place the case before the Viceroy, requesting the arrest of yourself and such others as I may learn are at present sharers of your father's property by inheritance, and therefore liable for his debts.

Yours

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There seems to be no doubt of the justice of this claim. I have the entire history of the transaction for which it was given. Of your liability you must yourself be the judge; and must make such defence as you see proper, if you allow it to go before His Excellency, the Viceroy.

Very Respectfully &c.
(Signed) R. G. W. Ferrell,
U. S. Consul.

P^h.

(Translation of note referred to.)

The maker of this note of hand, Pun Man Too acknowledges that he has borrowed from Cheung Wo Hong the sum of 3,000 Taels & agreed that an interest of four candarmos per each hundred Taels per annum to be paid on the said sum until the 8th moon when the principal and interest shall be paid up in full in witness whereof

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whereof this note is drawn as a
proof.

Signed and Stamped, by
Pun Man Too (in Chinese)

Shaw Cheung Toi
Broker.

Dated about 1839.

Q

United States Consular Court
at Canton.

Edward Price

vs.

Cheung Wo Hym Kee Bank.

Edward Price, a citizen of
the United States of America, at
present of Hong Kong, represents that
the Cheung Wo Hym Kee Bank of
Canton is indebted to him in the
sum of One thousand Taels, and interest,
as specified in a certain promissory note
given

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given by the said Bank, which note is now deposited, payment whereof having been refused, on demand, he asks the United States Consul to take the necessary steps for collection by proper representation to the Chinese authorities.

(Signed) Edward Price.
Canton, September 20th 1871.

Signed and sworn to



(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

R.

Canton, January 8th 1872.

Received from the Compradore of the United States Consulate the sum of Sixteen hundred and Eighty dollars, being in full of my claim against the Cheung Wo Yim Kee Bank, the same being

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being founded upon a transferrable note
given by said Bank.

(Signed) Edward Price.

S

United States Consulate,
Canton, September 32nd 1871.
His Honor Lo, Nam-hoi Magistrate,
Sir:

I am in possession of
a check given by the Cheung Wo
Kam Kee Bank for the sum of one
thousand Taels, drawing interest at
the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Taels per month on
said 1,000 Taels. The check is dated
on the 12th day of the 10th month of the
7th year of the Emperor Tung Chi. On
presentation of said check for payment,
the said Bank refused to honor its own
paper and solemn promise. I enclose
copy of said check, and have the
honor to request that you will see
that

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that said Bank complies with its
obligation; and am

Very respectfully,
and sincerely yours,
(Signed) R. G. H. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

T

United States Consulate,
Canton, 16th October 1871.
His Honor To, Nam-hoi Magistrate.
Sir:

I had the honor to
inform you on the 22nd ultimo, that
I am in possession of a Check, drawn
by the (Cheung) Wo Hym Kee Bank
in favor and for the use of Li Kii-
(Yan - Tong) — it is for the sum of
1,000 Taels. In making the statement,
to which I allude, I gave Your Honor
the date of said Check, and the terms
upon which the said deposit was
received by the Bank, viz: that it
would

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would pay for the use of the money so deposited in the name of Li Kii-Yan-Tong, a stipulated interest of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Taels per month. It is not a matter of any importance to the collection of this Check, as to who was the party that carried the money to the Bank. It is enough that the Bank acknowledges the loan, and gives its Check for same. Thereby rendering itself liable to the person or his assignee in whose name the deposit or loan is made. I hold that neither you nor I have any right to inquire into the fact of the identity of the party who carried the money to the Bank; for the reason that the Bank itself furnishes sufficient evidence by its certified check, for the amount named, that it was the recipient of the money, which it regarded as belonging to Li-Kii-Yan-Tong. It is, therefore, an indisputable fact, that the money was either sent or carried, by Li-Kii-Yan-Tong in person to the Bank. It is possible that he may have made some one connected with the house of
 Lung-

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Tung-Tak his medium of communication with the Bank. It may be that the house of Tung-Tak is now bankrupt; but what have these things, or circumstances, to do with the payment of the check which I now hold? These facts are entirely foreign to the matter between the Bank and its check holder. The failure of Tung-Tak to pay his obligations to the Bank, if the firm is debtor, cannot affect my rights or the rights of the original, to whom the check was issued.

With all deference to Your Honor, whom I esteem as an intelligent gentleman, it occurs to me that you have not closely examined the merits of the case; else misrepresentation has governed your judgment. It is of this description; Three persons, engaged in trade, are indebted to a Bank, in the sum of 2,000 Taels, which has been borrowed. Some time after this loan was had by the firm, an employe of said firm, or some one else, makes a
deposit

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deposit in the Bank in the name of Li-Kui-Yan-Tong; otherwise, a loan was made to the Bank, — for which it agrees to pay the very moderate rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ Taels per month, for the use of the 1,000 Taels, as interest due to Li-Kui-Yan — whose money was now in its possession. — After a little time Tung-Tak, pays back to the Bank 1,000 Taels of the loan he had gotten from it, and then goes into bankruptcy, declaring inability to pay the balance due by said firm to the Bank.

I cannot believe Your Honor would say that the Bank could secure itself by seizure of the deposit in the name of Li-Kui-Yan-Tong. That would be monstrous injustice. Just as fairly could it claim a deposit made by Your Honor, or myself, or any other individual, as payment for a debt due it from some bankrupt. Quite as equitably could I claim a debt from Your Honor which some faithless debtor has cheated

me)

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me out of; or, from misfortune, is unable to pay me. The Bank like individual traders, must look to its debtor, Tung Tak, and not to disinterested parties for its threatened losses. It must pay its debts, like all individuals, and take the risk of getting its own from those who are its debtors. You would not surely give a corporation or combination of individuals advantages, in this respect, which you would deny to the single person? As a holder of the Bank Check named above, I have nothing to do with the affairs of Tung Tak. The Bank is my debtor. I demand payment through Your Honors' Court; and respectfully ask your prompt attention. I have been thus tardy in replying to your communication in relation to this matter, only because public business first claimed my attention. I trust to Your Honors' sense of justice to see that the claim is very promptly liquidated; not entertaining for a moment such an evident attempt to defraud Depositors, and subsequent claimants.

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claimants, out of their rights.

I have the honor to be,
 (Signed,) Very sincerely, yours
 R. G. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.

U

United States Consulate,
 Canton, November 21st 1871.

His Honor Lo Nam-hoi Magistrate,
 Sir:

I am at length the recipient of a communication from Your Honor in acknowledgment of my dispatch of the 16th of October, in reference to the prompt payment of a Bank Check issued by the Cheung-We Hym Kee Bank, to the Depositor, Li-Ki-Yan-Tong, in acknowledgment of its indebtedness to the said Depositor.

Your honor takes the singular position that the Bank has the right
 to

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to refuse payment to the holder of its
Check, because of the Bankruptcy
of the firm of Tung Tak; of which
house or business firm, Li Kiu-Yan
Tung was, as you allege, a leading
member - The said firm being indebted
to the Bank for a certain sum of borrowed
money, which remained unpaid at the
time it ceased to do business. Now
I will deny the statement that the
person in whose name the Check is
drawn was a member of the firm of
Tung Tak - that he ever had a
dollar of interest in the affairs of said
firm - that he ever owed the Bank
a dollar; and I am prepared to
prove these assertions. Have no fear
of their successful controversion, if fair
means only are used, in getting at the
truth. Therefore, I have no fear
whatever of the results of an honor-
able, reasonable and careful investigation
with a view of determining these facts; as
they are capable of very easy demon-
stration, if honesty and fair dealing is
the

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the object sought.

But is it a reasonable presumption that a Bank, or an individual, with ordinary business qualifications, would give to its debtor an acknowledgment of its indebtedness to him? Is it likely that a Bank, or an individual, would borrow money, and promise him five and a half Tacks per cent per month, from its debtor? Is this business? Is it common sense? Is it likely that a debtor, if in the possession of surplus means, would go to his creditor to lend at a less per cent than he was bound in contract to pay, when he could reduce his obligation and thereby increase his credit and position in society? Your Honor must, as a sensible man, and a just Judge, answer in the negative; — But you are apparently leaning to the opinion that such folly might take place — may have taken place! That two such unreasonable persons have been doing business upon this peculiar system!

If

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If I was aware that a relative of mine had been guilty of such a gross violation of the laws which govern self-interest, I would regard it as an undoubted evidence of unsettled intellect, and the person a proper subject for the mad house. A leading member of a commercial firm is able and willing to (may does) loan money at the very time he is borrowing money to keep up the business relations of his firm, and pays a higher rate of interest for the use of money than he can get from the party from whom he borrows; Is this common sense? Is it likely that a Bank would do business with a man of such poor capacity? Assuredly not.

But again - a Bank Check is a negotiable piece of paper - it is as easily transferred as a Bank note; and all persons in all parts of the world so regard it. Then you will not deny that once given to Li Kii Gan Tong

by

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the Bank, he had a right to call upon the Bank himself, or to depute whosoever he pleased, to perform that duty, for the payment of the sum specified, with interest agreed upon — I'm giving the check the Bank, concedes that privilege. Even if I should admit the statement of the Bank, and I do not, you will not deny that Li Kii-Yan Tong had the right to transfer this check, even if he became insolvent the next day after such transfer. The liability of the Bank is not affected by the fact that it is held by another person — its duties are the same. If Li-Kii-Yan Tong was a member of the firm (I mean of course he in whose favor this check is drawn) and was still its owner, or if the check was found among the assets of the house of Tong Tak, the case would be different, and the Bank might have some right to offset; but, under the circumstances, it has

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has as much right to a deposit which
Your Honor may have in its vaults
in liquidation of Tung Tak's indebt-
edness.

I ask an early answer
since I am fully determined to press
the case to a satisfactory settlement.
If I am refused justice in your Court
I will try elsewhere, until I reach the
Imperial Court, believing in the correctness
of the principle involved. I am doing so.
I will use all information which has
reached me, and which I may regard
as retarding the proper settlement
of the claim.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

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V

United States Consulate,
Canton January 3rd 1872.
His Honor To, Nam-hoi
Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of the 1st inst. in reply to mine of the 28th ult. You now propose to compel payment in full on presentation of the "acknowledgment" of the Bank. I was too steadily employed, yesterday, on receipt of Your Honor's favor, to immediately attend to it; but now send it in care of my Comrade, whom I authorize to receive the money and deliver the evidence of the Bank's indebtedness into the hands of Your Honor, or those of any one whom you may authorize to take charge of it. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Sincerely Yours,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul

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W

Your Petitioners, Traders. Li
Kan. In Shing. W. Kwan Ke. Tong.
Kang An and wife, unitedly petition
because rascals have leagued together to
grasp in order to divide and fatten them-
selves and not to pay even a sandarun.
We therefore pray that you will send a
despatch to have them compelled to pay
over to us for which ^{we} will be exceedingly
grateful.

There was lost on the "Spark,"
\$6000 and we therefore beg the Consul
to assist in compelling the money to be
paid over to us rightful claimants
together with \$475 interest which (all)
was paid over to Lai Heng Nam (Ah
Kwong) as he was directed to be divided
to all.

How could it be conceived that
Wong Ming Kuk was such a rascal to
league with Lai Heng Nam to control
the owner of the junk Sheng Kwok
with his partner Shu Kwoi Fui (that is
Li Cho Lam) falsely to petition and
having

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having received the money falsely to divide it. We know that the rascals have deceived. We have together gone to the Compradore Lai Heung Nam or Ah Kwong and pressed him for our money. He replied that the owner of the junk (Cheung Kwok Shan) had drawn all for equitable division. Wang Ming Kuk and others would force us to write an agreement consenting to be satisfied with one half what was due (literally a North and South division) and sign this document with our own hand, and he would write a letter to have the money paid. This letter has the seal of the Roman American Public Office (Consulate) for evidence. We took the letter to Gin Kwai In, (Li Cho Tam) but he beat and berated us more than we could bear. We went personally and petitioned the Portuguese Magistrate to arrest him. He acknowledged that he had received \$200 reward for prosecuting the case and for the remainder you (we) must call

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call upon Lai (the Compradors) to find out what has become of it. Cheung Kwok Shan was also arrested. He said, that he received for the junk \$ 1,000 which was paid at the Chinese Canon. Thus the officials (the Portuguese Magistrate at Macao) are deceived, the people stripped naked and we have no redress. The Portuguese Magistrate has written the Consul on the subject. We do not know whether the Consul has yet replied or not. We humbly request that you will see whether our names and the amount due to each has been forwarded that we may have the evidence upon which to compel payment and if we obtain it our thanks to you will be overwhelming.

Oct. 11th 1872.

(Signed) H. Brown.
Consul.

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X

Letter referred to above.

Be it known. Now there are
 W Kwan Ki, Li San Ki, Ho Lap, San
 Lung, Ho, Fan Shing, and the wife
 of Tong Kang (un bringing a
 great many people to the Consulate
 saying that these all are partners in
 the loss of the junk by the Steamer
 "Spark" and demanding a division
 and that they have heard that
 the money is in our hands and
 press us to pay it. Now that business
 is all settled and the money all paid
 But they grumble and threaten to
 petition the Consul to request the
 Chinese officials to compel the
 payment. We received the order of
 the Consul to require Kok An, Li
 Shu Tsun, and Cheung Kwok
 Shan to find a responsible shop
 to go security for them and if afterwards
 there was any difficulty the shop could
 be

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be called upon to make all right.
(Now these come at once to press for
the money). We greatly fear our
employes will examine this matter
and will think that we are taking
money from other people also and
then we will be criminal, and that
we are doing wrong, and that we
ought all to be at fault. Therefore
we write you this letter to have these
men themselves call upon you and
request you to pacify them and care-
fully divide the money amongst you
and not altogether dispute about it
and thus avoid the return of these men
to disturb us and avoid other trouble
also. This is important.

(Signed) Wong Ming Kuk.

Lai Heng Nam.

To Cheung Kwok Shau.

Chu Kwai In (Li Cho Tsun).

Sealed with a stamp (Horian American &
Public office).

June 7th 1872.

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Y

United States Consulate,
Canton March 5th 1874.

George F. Seward Esq.,
U. S. Consul General,
Canton.

Sir:

I'm acknowledging the receipt of your communication, dated February 24th, inclosing copy of a correspondence which took place between Messrs. Phipps & Co., of Canton, and myself, I notice that you solicit from me a statement in explanation and I now hereby cheerfully forward same for your consideration.

You are well aware of the fact that I have not been able to nominate a suitable person for the position of Vice Consul at this Port. This difficulty lies in the fewness of American residents, as well as in the nature of their pursuits; the latter being almost wholly incompatible with such an office. I have reason to believe that
our

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our Government would scarcely approve of a nomination made from the half dozen American Merchants clerks who reside here, even if they were eligible and willing to accept. Nor do I believe that such an appointment, if made, would be satisfactory to shippers, whose invoices I would be, at least occasionally open to the inspection of the Vice Consul.

The Missionaries, who reside here, are precluded from the acceptance of any political appointment by the Board at home, they inform me. And the American gentlemen in the Customs service are also denied the right to be otherwise connected. There remains but one individual, who is an American, that could accept of the position; yet, although he has acted in the capacity of Vice Consul I have declined to nominate him, for the reason that he would no doubt be regarded an unfortunate selection by both our own and the Chinese Government; the high officials of the latter being quite hostile to him.

Hence

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Hence you will perceive the difficulty I labor under to get any one to relieve me, even for a few days — in truth I can get no person who is at all acquainted with office duty except my Chinese clerks; — now it is equally impossible to employ a Foreign or American clerk at this Port, unless he is brought out specially.

During the three years which I have held this post, I have not been absent from my desk as much as ten business days. In December of 1872, I was necessarily compelled to visit Hong Kong, in order to safely transfer funds belonging to the bankrupt Estate of King & Co., to Canton for the purpose of paying the fifth dividend. I was gone on that occasion, just five days; Sunday being one of the five. No vessel was then engaged in taking cargo from Canton — no other business was presented at the Consulate for the attention of its chief; hence I am

justified

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justified, I think, in believing that no inconvenience was occasioned by my absence.

In April last, say from the 21st to the 24th, I was compelled, to absent myself in consequence of the necessity of having my teeth worked upon. My Invoice book will show that no mercantile, or other, business suffered by that absence. The steamer Quong-ee was the only vessel leaving — as she did not leave, and was not advertised to leave, until the 27th of the month, the most ample time was given to shippers to send forward their goods and invoices. No other work requiring haste was offered.

I improved the occasion of last New Year, and the following day, to attend to a little business which needed my presence in Hong Kong. Thus it will be seen that I have been absent only eleven days in three years — two of which were holidays.

I candidly think the gentleman,
who

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who acts as the agent of Messrs
Elephant & Co at this post, evinced
a capriciousness, which he would be one
of the first to complain of on the
part of others, if he was not himself
the complainant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
(Signed) R. E. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Z

Statement of Man Hing

I am a son of Man
Hing. I am the principal in the
business formerly done by my
Father. I have been four years in
my father's business. I know nothing
of the percentage matter until I went
for the money. After the payment I
heard from the old people that
there was something of an agreement
and

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and I had better not make any trouble about it. I had some talk about the matter with Mr. Cunningham. I was asked by the Consul and said that I had [not?] received it all. I collected the dividend. The Compradore told me that I must thank the Consul and I did so. I said that I had received the amount in full. I have not spoken to the Consul at all about the matter. Mr. Jewell has not sent for me to speak about the matter. I sent a letter to the Compradore. I handed it to you (Mr. Seward) a copy of the letter. It was given to me by the Compradore, Ah Kiong. I did not want to sign it but finally I did sign it. It was only after a great deal of solicitation that it was signed. The solicitation was on the part of the Compradore and my partner. I do not know who forwarded the draft.

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Z Z

Statement of Ghu Wai Shing.

I am a silk merchant at Canton, and my place of business is in the 6th Ward. The Hong name (name of firm) is Wai S. Shing. The Hong had a claim against the estate of King & Co. It was about \$8,700. In the 3rd or 4th month (May or June 1873) of last year a man came from the U. S. Consulate and said that a final dividend had been ordered by the Consul. This dividend was stated by him to be at the rate of 6½ per centum. My partner went to the Consulate and received an order for the amount due or declared upon our claim. This order was drawn upon the Comptroller by the Consul. I do not know the name of the Comptroller. My partner brought the order to our place of business.

18.3

business and sent a Shroff (collector) to receive the amount. The order was in English and the Shroff was given a statement in writing of the sum he was to collect. Upon presenting the order, as he reports, to the Comptadore he was told that something would be deducted for fees. The collector declined to receive any sum less than that stated in the order and returned to the Hong. The Hong then inquired of Messrs Russell and Company and Messrs. Phipps & Co whether it would be right to receive less than the face of the order and was told that they were intitled to the amount as stated in the order. He made no further demand for the money and in about four months word was received from the Consulate to come for the money and the collector went and the full sum was paid. This payment was made in the 9th or 10th moon

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moon (Oct., or November 1873).

This statement taken down by the undersigned at Canton, Feb. 20th 1874, in presence of Rev. B. Crooman, who assisted as interpreter.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

1

Translation of a letter
From Man King & Co., to Lai Ah Kwong.

Canton 22nd day of 12th moon.
Dear Mr. Ah. Kwong,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in reference to the matter of Messrs King & Co., which has been noted in full sense by us.

In reply we beg to state, that we have examined our records and found that we have been indebted by the said King & Co.
for

185th

for a certain amount, on account of some cargo sold to them on credit.

We have petitioned Consul Perry, and have, gratefully, obtained his judgment on us; that we are ordered to receive in percentage - Having received three dividends from the hands of Consul Perry, and also received one dividend from Consul King - None from Consul Shenoweth, who, we believe, had no time to look after it - In the year of 1868, we have asked somebody to translate a petition and a letter from us to the U. S. Government, urging for dividend - It has been a period of several years, and has put us into the greatest expense of recompensing people, for their trouble, in translating and other trouble - Yet we obtained no result for so doing.

After the arrival of Consul Jewell, we have held a meeting of all the creditors, and have obtained the kindness of helpful persons, or persons, who have rendered

us

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us assistance, in begging Consul Jewell to look after the matter. And we, then, in the 12th moon of last year, obtained the dividend which has been received by us in full.

Regarding this matter we have also obtained your assistance.

With regard to the statement or the word of "recompensation," we do not mean to recompense you, but we mean to recompense those, who rendered us the assistance of translation and helpful aid in former times.

If there is any ^{spoken} sense about, please don't listen or believe — you are therefore requested to be careful and examine, in order that we may not lose the friendship between you and us.

We beg to remain

Dear Sir

Yours (very) Respectfully.

(signed)
(and)
(sealed)

Man Hing & Co.

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2

Translation of a letter from Ghu Wa Shing
to Lai Ah Kwong.

Ah Kwong Esq. -

Sir:

We beg to respectfully
acknowledge the receipt of your favor,
which reaches us by this moment, relating
to the dividend of the estate of Messrs
King & Co, which dividend we have duly
received in full, and consider that
the matter is closed. If there is any
nonsense from out-side, we are quite
ignorant of such.

We are in good friendships
with you for many years, and are quite
sure of your character, which is honest,
do you think that we are uttering any
nonsense? No, Sir, be comforted, and don't
bear in mind, in order that we may
not lose the friendship between you
and us.

With very sincere respect and good wishes

WV

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We remain
Sir,
Yours Very Truly
(signed and sealed) W. S. King.

3

United States Consulate
Canton, March 2nd 1874.

George F. Seward Esq.,
U. S. Consul General
Canton.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th Feb'y, having special reference to the conduct of my late Com-pradore, (or Cashier) accompanied by the statements of several Chinamen, as well as that of the Compradore himself, in reference to the way in which the deductions from the several parties

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parties was effected. (You also inclose, with these, a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Brooman; and all are press copies.

I note that you urge the propriety, on my part, of sending the delinquent to his own officials to be dealt with for his offence. The matter is one that should have careful and calm consideration, since it is surely well calculated to bring reproaches upon the Consul. It shall have that consideration from me.

In the meantime and before I announce my resolution in a respectful answer to the apparently reasonable positions assumed by you, I beg to inform you that I am very much shaken in health by the excitement imposed upon me during the last two and a half months. Therefore I will ask you to do me the kindness to look for an unequivocal response on another day; when I hope to be able to view the consequences with

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with more composure than I am now
capable of doing.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

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United States Consulate
Canton 11th March 1874.

George T. Seward Esq.
U. S. Consul General
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of two dispatches
from you, dated respectively, the 27th
and 28th of February last.

In the first of the above
dates you furnish me with state-
ments made by sundry Chinese, who
were (with one exception) agents of
Claimants

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Claimants to Dividends due the S
principals from the bankrupt estate
of King & Co. These statements were
made by the said agents, and one of
the principals, before you. In this
connection you also furnish me with
the statement of Ah Kwong, my late
Compradore, who acted as Cashier
in the payment of the dividends
alluded to. And you give me
the opinion of gentlemen with whom
you counseled, in which you agree, as
to the course which I should adopt
with reference to the Compradore.

(With all deference to
the opinion of yourself, and that
of the excellent gentlemen with whom
you counseled, I have thought it
advisable, under the circumstances,
to differ with all and pursue a S
course, which, whilst it is not likely
to relieve me of the responsibility under
which I rest in the minds of the S
excitable in this community; will, I
trust, seem more reasonable, upon due
reflection)

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reflection, to those who are not within the influence of the excitement such an event is sure to occasion in the European or American minds of those who happen to be upon the spot when it transpires.

This man Ah-Kwong has been connected with the United States Consulate, as its Comptroller for the past twelve years. He is very competent as a Cashier, and bears a high character among the leading Chinese Merchants. The Bankrupt estate of King Ho, has been in course of liquidation for seventeen years in this Consulate. It ought to have been closed up in five years with great ease. This was known to the Chinese claimants, who were much the largest sufferers by the failure of King Ho; but a combination of circumstances seemed to favor procrastination. In the mean-
time

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time the creditors had become impatient of delay and were making various movements with a view of hurrying matters in the Consulate. It is supposed by the Chinese that the Compradore, from his nearness to the Consul, has special opportunities of requiring information as to the condition of matters of this nature, and of urging greater speed in their settlement than would otherwise be the case without his presence and influence. For this reason the Compradore was approached by them. An agreement was entered into between several of the principal creditors and the Compradore; he granting to them all the aid in the matter which himself and others might ^{be able to} bring to bear upon the Consul. How far this pretended influence effected any ~~action~~ in this particular case I am unable to say. I am not aware that I was effected by it in any manner; or indeed perceived it. But the creditors seem to

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to have recognised it, and I appreciated it by payment, notwithstanding I supposed that I had taken every precaution in order to insure them their full dividends. Each man presented himself to me, (after receipt of his money) and expressed entire and unqualified satisfaction, when he placed his receipt in my possession; thus making himself a party to any wrong which may have been done to him. It seems to have been regarded by all as a common and fair business transaction.

Now whilst I feel keenly the shock which public sentiment will suffer in this connection, and the responsibility that I assume in neglecting to require vengeance to be visited upon the man Ah-Ngong in order to relieve this Consulate from the effect of a wrong, (to which it was in no sense a party,) I am inclined

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inclined to believe that the course I have pursued, will, in the end be found the best; and less likely to entail injury upon our National honor. Of course I discharged him, immediately, from all connection with the Consulate. Thus throwing him instantly out of employment, as well as depriving him of all Consular protection, as an employe. This course gives him up to any and all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by any act of his since his connection with the Consulate; and renders him liable to arrest on complaint of these King Ho, claimants by their own Magistrates if the Creditors feel that any advantage has been taken of them by him.

Whereas a complaint from me to the Chinese Magistrates might make the Consulate seem to have been a participator in the wrong, notwithstanding the Comproadoes' evidence before

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before you to the contrary. For the well known character of the Chinese officials to exact large fees from all litigants would probably have the effect of corroborating a suspicion in their minds that Western officials indulge sometimes in the same propensity. Of course, whilst under the murderous torture to which they submit a defendant, it would not be difficult to extort a confession (even against the will of the sufferer) that the Consul shared in the "squeeze". Besides, revenge might goad him to make such a revelation, thus doing myself, and our National character, a serious injury, in the minds of those with whom it would be used to influence them against all Western Nations.

Ah-Kwong is strongly suspected by the Viceroy as being implicated in the celebrated Oyster Shell enterprise, merely because he was then connected with this Consulate. This suspicion of His Excellency would induce

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induce him, in the event of a complaint being made by me against the S Compradore, to resort to the most cruel torture in order to force from him a confession implicating the, then, acting Consul; for whom he entertains the most hostile sentiments.

Besides, I confess that his attentions to my family and self during three years, which attentions have been of the most kindly nature possible, have enlisted my grateful feelings to such a degree that I must part with the better part of my nature before I could be a willing instrument in the kind of punishment which would most probably be meted out to him, if he were regarded as worthy of punishment, at all.

(Yours of the 28th February) before referred to having reference to me to be charged in judicial matters, in the last paragraph does me unintentional injustice in saying

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saying that you "understood you
[one] to agree with me [you] &
that you [I] was in error in
looking at the Consular Regu-
lations."—(Whilst I may have
been in error in doing so, I
beg to say that I am not at
all satisfied that Section 333 of
the Tariff of Fees should not
be followed in making charges
of the Fees in judicial matters.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
W. S. Consul.

5

November 10th 1867.

Ah-Quang, the bearer of this, has
been many years in my employ,
and I have always found him
correct and attentive.

(Signed) Oliver H. Perry.

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6

Canton, 31 August 1869.

The bearer of this testimonial, Ah-Quang, has been in my employ two years. I have always found him attentive to his duties, and of good service at times as an Interpreter.

(Signed.) E. M. King.

United States Consulate.

Canton, July 8th 1870.

Compradore Ah-Quang has been in Service at the United States Consulate at this Port during the terms of several Consuls. Col Chenoweth made him Compradore soon after his arrival at Canton, and has always considered it as good a selection as he could have made. He always found him prompt, & careful

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careful in his accounts, and very desirous of giving satisfaction.

(Signed) C. P. H. Chenoweth.

8

Translation of a Chinese bond.

We, Ling Qua and others, the makers of this bond, do hereby make this bond, and have to state, that on account of the bankruptcy of Messrs King & Co American Merchants, who are debtors to a number of Chinese Merchants, and have been sued in the U. S. Consulate for payment. When Consul Perry took the case into his hands, he officially informed us, the Creditors, that we shall have to receive by dividends from time to time. It has been a long time that no dividend to be distributed, wherefore we now intrust to

to

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to the hands of Mr. Lai Heng Nam as our Trustee to manage the matter. Should there be any dividend distributed through the U. S. Consulate, we, Ting Qua and others willingly and agreeably offer and pay to Mr. Lai Heng Nam a commission of Twenty per cent, exclusive all Consular fees which is paid by Ting Qua and others. This is derived from our willing consent, no compulsion in it.

Dated 29th day 8th month 11th year of Tong Chi.
(about day July 1872)

(Signed) Cheng Ting Qua.

Man Hing.

Ayun.

Kow Qua.

Lim Cheong.

Achin.

Wahing.

Chun Qua.

Yuk Kee.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE notification in Saturday's *Gazette* that the Portuguese and Chinese interpreters recently convicted of extortion under colour of office, have been dismissed from the Government service, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The evil which their conviction and dismissal, however, is designed to combat, is too deep-seated to be met with any but the most sweeping measures. We must, of course, be careful not to make reckless or unfounded charges against any body of men; but we state only a simple fact in observing that the native population of this Colony believe almost every native employed in the Government service to be more or less given to obtaining money in an irregular manner from all who are at any time brought into connection with the law—whether as plaintiffs, defendants or witnesses. Our own belief is that a few black sheep disgrace the whole flock; and that the Chinese, accustomed from infancy to regard every subordinate official as a possible extortioner, argue from the known to the unknown. We can at all events positively assert that respectable Chinese formerly in Government employ used to be approached in a way that shewed how deep-seated was the belief that every man went in for his "squeeze," and we could tell of more than one case when the remark, "I don't want anything from you," produced almost ludicrous astonishment on the part of the suitor whose friendly advances were thus unexpectedly met. Whatever may be the present condition of affairs, it can be demonstrated that squeezing has been a well established institution in this Colony. We assume, and we think fairly, that matters are not now as they once were. But, granting, for the sake of argument, that every native clerk, policeman, and other employé of the Government is immaculate as driven snow, the existence of a belief to the contrary is calculated to gravely prejudice the administration of justice in Chinese eyes. How then is this belief to be overthrown?

[No. 3384. — APRIL 27, 1874.]

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The condign punishment of anybody caught in the act of extortion is doubtless a very proper step, but it by no means meets the whole case. No sensible person needs to be told that a good deal of squeezing can be done under a full consciousness on the part of both squeezer and squeezee that an exposure would be inconvenient for the former. "But then," argues the latter, "I should be harassed out of my life by other official understrappers if I informed;" so upon the whole he prefers to submit to the squeeze. The point to be aimed at is to instil confidence into a native's mind that he will be supported by the Government as far as possible, if he refuse to submit to extortion. If, for instance, it were known that a charge against such a man would be investigated in the light of a knowledge that an animus very probably existed against him, this would tend to encourage non-submission. To circulate information to that effect there are but two ways open—that of using the columns of the vernacular papers, and that of issuing, and posting in conspicuous places, placards containing the necessary notifications. It is perfectly useless to trust to putting such things in the native *Government Gazette*, which is read by an infinitesimally small portion of the native population. The Chinese custom of placarding is at once the most effectual and the most convenient. If, for instance, notices such as that we describe were conspicuously posted up at the entrances to the Supreme Court and Magistracy, as well as on the walls of the Court rooms, a large proportion of natives would become acquainted with the feeling of the authorities on the subject of extortion. There ought to be, however, official notice boards erected at certain points in the native town, upon which Government proclamations could be displayed. The fondness of the Chinese for open air advertising would ensure to such erections a pretty constant audience. Without them it is useless to even attempt to circulate amongst the people any information which certain classes may have an interest in suppressing.

It must not be forgotten that reform in such a matter as that we are treating of must come from the people themselves. It is hopeless to expect Chinese policemen to be models of incorruptibility while every suitor or defendant approaches them gift in hand. The first step is to do away with the voluntary element now pervading lay dealings with those who squeeze, or are supposed to squeeze, the public. Once reduce what we technically call extortion, to a demand for money under threats of annoyance if it be not paid, and a good beginning will have been made. In the case which has given rise to these remarks the money was undoubtedly so demanded; but there was nothing unusual or outrageous in the demand from a Chinese point of view, even supposing it were known to be intended for the personal benefit of the squeezers. Of course if everybody would act like the complainant in that case—though even he only gave informal information—there would be no need of a homily upon the subject. But the fact is that not one in a hundred amongst the natives would ever dream of complaining of a squeeze. It is to change this apathy into a lively objection to being imposed upon that the first efforts of the Government should be directed.

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N^o 15.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 25 February 1874.

Hon. William A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that I have ordered a draft to be forwarded to your order, for the sum of Two hundred and Thirty-seven and $\frac{95}{100}$ dollars to be credited to the Interpreter's account of this Consulate as follows, viz: Eighty Seven and twenty 1-hundredths Dollars (\$87 $\frac{20}{100}$) and Nine and $\frac{93}{100}$ dollars interest (\$9 $\frac{93}{100}$) to quarter ending 30th June 1873. One hundred and thirty dollars (\$130.00) and Eleven and $\frac{70}{100}$ dollars (\$11 $\frac{70}{100}$) interest, making making One hundred and forty-one and $\frac{70}{100}$ dollars to quarter ending Sept, 30th 1872.

The amount now forwarded was drawn by me in excess of the
sum

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sum paid out for the services named; but, with the impression that the additional labor imposed upon me (often keeping me in my office during those two quarters until a very late hour of the night, in order to get my dispatches thoroughly understood by the two Chinese who had undertaken the work of translation) properly entitled me to draw the salary allowed by law to the Interpreter of this Consulate, viz \$250.⁰⁰ for each quarter. But I am now satisfied that I was in error, and return it to the Treasury, trusting you will appreciate the motive which governs me in so doing in a proper spirit of kindness. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
 (Signed) R. G. W. Jewell
 U. S. Consul.

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No 16. United States Consulate
Canton, March 3rd 1874.

Hon. William A. Richardson,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to inclose to you a statement of corrected account of monies paid out by this Consulate for the services of Interpreters for the (fraction) say second and third & quarters of 1872.

Referring to my dispatch No 15, dated February 25th, in which I inform you that I have drawn a draft to your order for amounts overdrawn by me for such services, it will be seen that the Statement, now inclosed, does not agree with the amounts named by me on that occasion. The calculation was made by me in the great hurry of making up our mails for the

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the P. M. S. S., involving not only an error in the subtraction but causing me to neglect to include the proper cost of exchange. This statement includes all, I think, since the amounts actually paid out for said service, during those quarters was one hundred and twenty dollars, each quarter, or two hundred and forty dollars for the two quarters.

Now to make up the amount of the overdraw, besides the interest and difference in Exchange, I must also make it equal to gold in the United States at the time of payment. In order therefore to make all right, will you kindly order the Interpreters' account of those two quarters to be balanced by payment of the difference overdrawn, and charge my account with that difference, crediting me with the draft which I have informed you of in my dispatch of the 28th ult., if same has reached you. If my draft has not reached you until after

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after the receipt of this, please credit me with it, and the balance will be deducted from my salary as soon as I am notified of the amount still needed for balance. -

I am very much distressed concerning it; and cannot rest until I hear it is accounted for to the Treasury.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

P.S.

Since writing the foregoing it has occurred to me, (and I have done so) to order another draft to be sent to you. So, by this mail, I have ordered my agents to forward to your address a draft for One hundred dollars, in Gold, to be placed to my credit in payment of said overdraw. Any balance due me will be placed to credit of my Consular Account.

10th March 1874

R. G. W. J.

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St

United States Government in account
Dr as temporary Chinese and English

		\$	¢
1872.			
June 30.	To amount of salary allowed by law for services of Interpreter from April 8 th to June 30 th 1872.	227	20
"	To Dif., in Exchange on same at 15% discount	40	09
1874.		\$ 267	29
Feb. 25.	To amount of Draft drawn this day in favor of the Secretary of Treasury.	96	23
Mar. 3.	" Balance from error in calculation	43	20
1872.		\$ 139	43
Sept. 30.	To amount of salary allowed by law for services of Interpreter from July 1 st to Sept. 30 th 1872.	250	00
"	" Dif., in Exchange on same at 15% discount	44	11
1874.		\$ 294	11
Feb. 25.	To Amount of my Draft drawn this day in favor of the Secretary of Treasury.	141	70
"	" Balance due from error of calculation	25	08
		\$ 166	78

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f.

with Wong Ming Kuek and Tam Tat Hin
Interpreters at the Consulate at the Port of Canton. Cr.

		\$	¢
<u>1872.</u>			
July 1.	By Amount paid for said services and received by said Interpreters	120	00
"	" " " " in Exchange on said sum at 15% discount.	21	10
"	" " Balance overdrawn.	126	19
<u>1874</u>		\$	267 29
Feb. 25.	" Balance as above.	126	19
"	" " Interest on same @ 6% to April 1 st 1874.	13	24
<u>1872</u>		\$	139 43
Oct. 1.	By Amount paid for said services and rec'd by said In- ^{terpreters.}	120	00
"	" " " " in Exchange on same at 15% discount.	21	10
"	" " Balance overdrawn	153	01
<u>1874</u>		\$	294 11
Feb. 25.	" Balance as above.	153	01
"	" " Interest on same @ 6% to April 1 st 1874.	13	87
		\$	166 78

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

OUR INTERPRETERS.

MANY of our readers upon seeing the above heading may wonder what can be found to say upon this subject that has not already been said. We would simply refer all such to the parable of the importunate widow, and remind them of the fact that the Interpreter of the Supreme Court, Mr Rozario, is about to proceed home on leave. This latter gentleman deserves, we think, a word of praise for the way in which he has carried out well and faithfully a very onerous duty, and though, as he no doubt knows, we have more than once criticised his work, yet taken as a whole, it seems very doubtful whether—the gentlemen sent out as interpreters not being availed of—we shall soon succeed in finding another person as capable as he has proved himself to be; more especially if we take into consideration the fact that he has shown efficiency, not only in Cantonese, but also in Hakka, Malay, Hindustanee and Portuguese. We are informed that Mr Rozario's nephew, who has been acting for the last few weeks in the Supreme Court, has been appointed to fill the post left vacant during his uncle's absence, and from what he has already done in the interpreting branch, we may presume he will do well in the future. We regret to find that Mr Rozario junior's fault is precisely that of his uncle's; it is not that he cannot speak *Chinese* sufficiently well for the purpose, but that he is not proficient enough in his knowledge of the *English* language. He does not and cannot realise the nice distinctions often drawn by an examining counsel in the conduct of a case. No one can be more ready than we ourselves are, to admit the almost insurmountable difficulties that lie in the path of an Interpreter upon the proper fulfilment of whose duties often rests, not merely the property, but the lives of those concerned. In illustration of the difficulty of obtaining a proper interpret-

[No. 3376.—APRIL 17, 1874.]

ation, we may instance the disgraceful scene that occurred in Court upon the conclusion of the Ma Tow Wai murder case. We feel fully convinced that neither the prisoner nor their friends properly understood the Chief Justice when he said that the Jury had strongly recommended the prisoners to mercy, and that there was every probability of their recommendation being attended to, but that as they had been found guilty of murder, he must pronounce the sentence which inevitably follows that finding. Those in Court at the time, who understood what was said by the Interpreter, agree with us in thinking that the prisoners understood the Chief Justice to say "These gentlemen have found you guilty and have recommended you to mercy, the latter fact, however, I cannot take into consideration, and you must be hanged." We do not say that an uneducated European might not have understood the Court in the same way, but we doubt it; at any rate, we do not think the interpreter understood it thus, though when he put what the Chief Justice said into Chinese, he led those he was talking to into this error. In speaking as we now do, we are not in the least desirous of "going for" the interpreter; but what we do wish is to see the system that will allow of such mistakes being committed altered. It is hardly to be expected that a person of thoroughly good education should do the rough work, as we may call it, of interpreting, but it is also unfair that a person with no pretensions to education should be called upon to support the very grave responsibility under which a Court interpreter must rest, upon his own shoulders unaided. It seems to us that the only way of remedying the evil, of which all those who ever have to attend the Supreme Court complain, is to have two interpreters—one to do the actual talking the other to watch and to be at liberty to interfere whenever he thinks the correct rendering of a phrase has not been given. The officer appointed to this important post would however expect to be well paid, as he would find that in order to carry out his duty he would have to study very persistently, and that if he honestly did his work his leisure moments would not be many. The present would be a good opportunity for trying this new system, the only thing wanting appearing to be an interpreter that is willing to take the post. We regret to say that at present, we do not know of more than one gentleman who is both disengaged and perfectly qualified to do the work and we very much fear that he will hardly be able to do so in consequence of his increasing ill health. We doubt not, however, that if a good salary were offered a good man would be forthcoming. There are this moment in Hongkong several well educated Europeans, unconnected with the Government service, who if not very perfect in Chinese have a fair acquaintance with the colloquial, and can check errors in what we have termed "shades of meaning." We do not know that any of them would take the post, but it would be worth the while of the Government to make enquiry. An advertisement in the *Government Gazette* inviting applications would at least do no harm.

0-100170

Copy. 12
Consulate of the United States of America
for Canton.

July 1st 1872.

\$90⁰⁰

Original.

Received from R. G. W. Jewell U. S. Consul,
the sum of (Ninety) Dollars and -
cents being in full for services as a -
Translator of English into Chinese and Chinese
into English during the quarter ending
June 30th 1872, at the U. S. Consulate.

Signed.

Sam Yat Hing.

Witness to signature.

(Signed) Chea Ah Shing

Copy. 12 1/2
Consulate of the United States of America
for Canton.

October 1st 1872

\$90⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Received from R. G. W. Jewell U.S. Consul,
the sum of Ninety — dollars and
— cents being in full for services as
Translator of English into Chinese and Chinese
into English for the quarter ending
September 30th 1872, at the U. S. Consulate.
(Signed) Tam Tat Hin.

Witness to signature.
(Signed) Chea Ah Shing.

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H. K. Press

March 31st 1874

INTERPRETERS.

(Singapore Times.)

In administering the law among a native community, there is, perhaps, no more important part of the judicial machinery than the interpretation. Not only is it necessary to provide trustworthy and impartial judges and magistrates, but it is quite as essential that the interpreters, upon whom rests the duty of translating the statements of prisoners and witness, and the questions by which they are interrogated, should be not only thoroughly competent, but should be above possible suspicion of partisanship in the disputes or quarrels of the contending parties. Our Government does not appear to have ever fully realized this important truth, if we may judge from the wretched interpretation in all our Singapore Courts, from highest to lowest. It is well known that, in law proceedings, much frequently hangs upon a single word; and careless, off-hand interpretation is not likely to elicit the truth during an intricate examination, or to bind the witnesses strictly as to the truth of what they are represented to say. How many cases for perjury have been instituted, that have come to nought, the blame being thrown upon imperfect interpretation. There are, however, frequently suspicions of even worse abuse of the power the interpreters hold in their hands. The influence exerted by the interpreters of the lower courts extends far beyond the mere translation of the words used in court. They are, in their way, important personages among the native frequenters of the courts, and it is often found necessary, owing to the present police arrangements, to conciliate their good will in the earlier steps of the cases, especially when bail is offered. The police or the magistrates are very seldom acquainted with the persons offering as sureties, and it is necessary that some person in the Court should be able to certify to their fitness; this is usually done by the Interpreter,—and if as frequently happens, he declines to guarantee the surety, the bail is at once refused. This may often, of course, be due to a desire to further the ends of justice, but it seems scarcely reasonable to expect that an interpreter, who has his work to do in Court all day, will trouble himself voluntarily to come down after office hours to guarantee the fitness of any intending surety who may require his services, unless his own personal interest lies in the same direction. It is not, however, with a view to deprive the interpreters of any perquisites they may receive that we object to this system; it is merely because of the undue importance it gives them in the eyes of people of their own class, and the command it gives them over the liberties of their fellow-countrymen,—a command which is generally supposed to be vested in, and which should be exercised only by, the magistrates or the officers nominally responsible for the custody of the prisoners. Were our Court interpreters chosen from a higher class of Chinese,—were they not only thoroughly competent but well-paid, then there would be less objection to entrust them with the responsibility and the power they now possess; but so long as they are chosen from the lower ranks of the native population, and are, moreover, paid but a meagre pittance, it cannot be expected that the interpretation will be properly performed, or that strict justice will in every case be meted out.

From the Daily Alta, July 28th, 1874

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamer "Altona"—Ten Days Later News.

The P. M. S. Company's steamer *Altona*, from China and Japan, arrived here yesterday. We glean the following news from late papers:

CHINA.

The following account of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ending the 31st of May, 1874, is published in the *Gazette*:

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
O. B. Corporation.....	\$512,972	\$250,000
Chartered M. B. of I. & C.	697,723	240,000
Chartered B. of I. & C.	617,588	200,000
H. K. & S. B. Corporation...	1,466,679	670,000
Total.....	\$3,194,959	\$1,290,000

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have applied to the local Government for the report sent in by the recent Commission with reference to the effect of the Chinese cruisers upon the trade of the port. The application has, however, been refused, but the Government of the Colony may forward to the Colonial Office any memorial which the Chamber may send in. The Colony has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. F. J. Douglas, who has been for over twelve years Governor of the Gaol. Mr. Douglas was generally respected as an able and energetic public servant, and was about two years ago made a Justice of the Peace, in consideration of the valuable aid he had at times rendered to the Government.

A Chinese clerk at the Registrar-General's office, possessing the somewhat suggestive name of U-lai-on, has been dismissed for wilfully mistranslating a public document. The document in question was a notice stating that another Chinese clerk had been dismissed the Government service for wilful dishonesty, and the translator rendered into Chinese that he had been dismissed for some cause or another, or an equivalent expression.

The lighthouse at Green Island and at Cape D'Neer are progressing, and will be strong and lasting structures, in solid granite. They were recently visited by A. E., the Governor, who takes considerable interest in their progress.

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United States Consulate,
Canton 20th September 1872.

Dear Mr. Vrooman:

You will recollect that I solicited your wishes, some two or three weeks since, in reference to again accepting the position of U. S. Consular Interpreter to this Consulate. On that occasion you said that you would give me an answer before the expiration of the quarter. It has now only ten days to run; in the mean time I would like to have the matter understood at as early a day as possible.

Let me, here say, that whilst it will afford me pleasure to receive your acceptance of the important duties of that position, I must ask that its acceptance be undertaken with a view of occupancy during a reasonable period, if it be desirable on the part of the Government; for the reason that frequent changes are accompanied,

213.

accompanied by considerable inconvenience
to the Government

I have great confidence in
your ability, and ask, if you
accept, that you will regard it
as more than a temporary position;
at least whilst I am the Consul
and our association and relations to
each other continues to be agreeable.
At present I know of no one whom
I would rather have occupy that
position than yourself, and I trust
you will find it to your advantage
to take it.

(Very) sincerely yours,
(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

17

United States Consulate,
Canton, 28th September 1872.

Dear Mr. Crossman:

I well know that
the

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the position of Interpreter is not well enough paid, as you remarked to me on the 21st inst., when you evinced a partial willingness to accept it.

Of course I have no power to increase the pay; and the party accepting it must take it knowingly, and, willing to render the services required, as if well remunerated. I have nothing to complain of whilst you held it, and believe, if you again accept it, that you will do your full duty.

But you made a remark in connection with your disposition to accept, which, as I am so much interested in having my dispatches not only correctly translated, but put in such official style and force, as to be properly impressive with those to whom addressed, that has caused me to reflect, and ask you to forget private feeling in this matter; and to regard it, as it is, merely as a matter of business. I have good reason to believe your late Teacher, Wong, properly qualified for

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for the position of Chinese writer, and you have often admitted his capacity. Now I also know that capacity in this respect is difficult to command, for whilst men may understand the Chinese language grammatically, they cannot write an official communication. I have had cases of this kind to occur twice since you resigned, in which my dispatches lost all the force I designed them to convey, by the style of the writer notwithstanding they were grammatically translated. I wish most earnestly, to avoid this; and if the writer can do so, I desire that he will embellish and strengthen rather than weaken.

For this reason, I will again express the wish that you will retain Hong, if you take the position. I must have confidence in the ability of the Chinese writer, else I would feel that all my efforts would be vain. My language must

be

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be followed strictly, and the ideas clothed with as great force and beauty as possible. I hope you will consider. Very kind regards to Mrs. Brooman.

Yours truly &c
(signed) R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

18

Canton, March 9th 1874.
R. G. W. Jewell Esq
U. S. Consul,
Canton,

Dear Sir:

I have considered the question of resuming the Interpretship and find that I have too much else on hand. In fact, unless the Government concludes to pay a salary that would be respectable, and enable me to live, and I devote my time to Chinese studies
and

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and questions of interest to mankind,
I prefer to not again enter upon
its duties.

Yours truly,
(Signed) L. B. Brown.

19

Canton, 7 March '74.

My dear Mr. Seward:

I am glad to be
able to say that the Rev. Mr.
Brown and myself have had a
meeting, at which it has been
decided upon between us that each
will withdraw all that has been
said or written by either against the
moral or official character of the other,
and that we will hereafter be friends.

In consequence of this arrangement
I take pleasure in saying that I now
request of you to return to me the
copy of my letter addressed to Rev.

L. B. Brown

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Mr. Brooman dated 4th March 1874 —
also my letter to you dated, March 1st
 1874, replying to the Elephant & Co.,
 contractors, which I will re-write.
 Mr. Brooman will address you on
 this subject in his own behalf, of
 course. All will be amicably
 arranged between us, to the entire
 satisfaction of both. I write now
 so as to save you from haste, and
 unnecessary labor in this connection;
 and with many thanks, I am,
 dear Sir,

Very truly yours
 (Signed) R. E. P. Jewell

20

Canton, March 9th 1873.

George T. Seward Esq,
 U. S. Consul General.
 Sir:

You are already informed
 as

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as I understand, that the little differences between the U.S. Consul at this Port and myself have been amicably adjusted.

This, I have no reason to doubt will meet the approbation of both yourself and the Government.

The request made in my letter to him of March 4th 1874 has been complied with. Hence I beg to withdraw that - and also the following letters; viz: His reply of March 4th 1874 - A letter of mine commenting upon it, of same date - a letter of James Parker to myself of same date, placed in your hands by myself - also the copy of my letter of December 22nd 1872 to the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman.

A copy of a letter of May 7th 1873 from the Consul to myself "put in by him as a part of his defence" he proposes to withdraw; and in consequence, the withdrawal of my reply to it, of course follows

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follows suit.

Please forward those from my pen to myself.

I send the above, open to the Consul, to forward to you.

Trusting this arrangement will meet your approbation,

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(signed) H. Crooman.

21

Canton, March 9th 1844.

To the Hon.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that some little differences in regard to fees between the Consul at this Port and myself have been

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been amicably settled.

I therefore beg to withdraw three Bills of Fees issued by him in the cases of Messrs Russell & Co. J. Walker and H. Crooman vs. H. Crooman & Co. handed by myself to Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman when he was in Canton. Also a letter of December 22nd 1873. forwarded by me to him, commenting upon said bills.

Trusting that the return to me of the above named papers may meet your approbation

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant
(Signed) H. Crooman.

22

Canton, March 11th 1874.

George F. Seward Esq.,

U. S. Consul General

Dear Sir:

Hereby I beg to withdraw
my

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my reply of March 2nd to your
favor of the Feb. 24th.

Trusting this action will
meet your entire approval

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. Croman.

23

Canton, March 11th 1874.

My dear Consul.

Really there is nothing
in that letter of March 2nd of
any consequence.

Please find enclosed a
withdrawal of it which please for-
ward.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. Croman.

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R. G. W. Jewell, United States Consul at Canton, on oath declares, that having learned that suspicions of an unjust and highly injurious ~~arrangement~~ rest upon his character as an officer, in connection with certain Chinese liabilities, or pretended liabilities, which have passed through the Consulate as the property of persons professing to be American citizens, but particularly in the cases of R. M. Tawley vs Hong Wai Mun and Edward Price vs the Cheong Wo Hym Bank, he feels it a duty to affirm that he has never, to the best of his knowledge and belief, derived any pecuniary or other advantage from the prosecution of said claims in the way of present or share of the sums paid into the Consulate, or otherwise; nor does he know of any person or persons receiving any portion of said sums of a like character for his benefit or use; nor does he expect to receive any present or share of said sums, or of other sums of a similar

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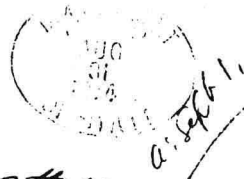
Similar nature. That the above named two cases are the only ones in which monies have been paid into the consulate by Chinese at the instance of American influence, or by virtue of consular authority in Canton, during his administration of the duties of the office of Consul, either voluntarily, or through the influence of Chinese officials

(Signed) R. S. W. Jewell

Subscribed and sworn to, this 6th day of March, A.D. 1874, at Canton, in presence of and before
(Signed) George F. Seward
U. S. Consul General

Accepted -

W. L. Wood



No 106

Washington, D.C. Aug. 19th 1874

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that it is my wish to be relieved of the duties which belong to the office of United States Consul at Canton, China; and that I do hereby resign said office, requesting that my resignation shall take effect as soon as it may be convenient to the President to appoint my successor.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant.

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.



file the 1200

in wood



United States Consulate at Canton

Mr. Longue to the Department of State.

Subject.

Receipt of Department of State Circulars
nos. 61, and 62.

No. 9.

United States Consulate,
Canton, August 24, 1874

John Cadwalader Esquire,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of Department of State Circulars Nos.
61 and 62, the former inclosing a copy of
an act making appropriations for the Consular
and Diplomatic Service of the Government
for the year ending June 30th 1875.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. Kenney

Vice Consul in Charge.



Mr Wood



United States Consulate, Canton,

Mr. Coryell

to the Department of State

Subject:

Return of Mr. Jewell's rent account for
Fourth Quarter of 1893.

No. 10.

United States Consulate,
Canton, September 18th 1894.

John L. Badwalader Esquire -
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to return to you
Mr. Jewell's rent account for the fourth quarter
of 1893. Mr. Jewell is now in the United
~~States~~ and I have no means of settling this or
~~subsequent~~ accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. Conzelle
Vice Consul,

Inclosures: - Form No 83 and Forms Nos.
85 and 86 for Fourth Quarter of 1893.

at
1/10



Mr Wood



United States Consulate, Canton.

Mr. Cargill

to the Department of State

Subject:

Receipt of dispatches nos. 61 and 62

No. 11

United States Consulate,
Canton, September 18, 1874.

John L. Badwalader, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Nos. 61 and 62. The former relating to the matter of Office rent and removal to a more suitable place, and the latter informing me of my appointment as Vice Consul at this port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant
J. Russell
Vice Consul

Mr Wood



Atkolona Chickasaw Co Miss

Sept 19th 1876

Hon Hamilton Fish

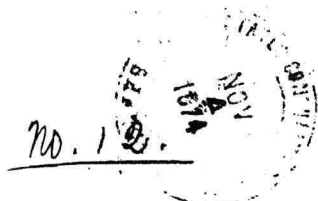
Secy of State

 And Thos
 sent to Bull
 9-28

I have the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of notice of my appointment as
 Vice Consul to Canton China, and to inform
 you of my acceptance of the same
 I enclose herewith my oath of office and
 pray you that I reside at Atkolona Chickasaw
 Co Mississippi, and was born in the City
 Tuscaloosa Alabama, I have never
 been in China or any of its dependencies
 very respectfully

Robt. M. Tindall

W. Wood



United States Consulate, Canton.

Mr. Bayne

to the Department of State

Subject.

Returns for third quarter of 1874 and for
year ending September 30th 1874.

FORM NO. 12 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton during 3rd Quarter 1894

DATE	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July	2	Viceroy	Canton	seeds deposited with Messrs. Deyphout & Co.	
"	6	Depart. State	Washing.	ending F. arms 110, 111 7712	
"	7	Fifth Auditor	"	" " 94	
"	7	Viceroy	Canton	Russell's employee insurance	
"	7	Consul General	Shanghai	Foreign Offenders' sentence Ordinance	
"	7	"	"	Forwarding Returns	
"	7	Russell's	Canton	Case of Jantzen	
"	8	Viceroy	"	A. P. Happer vs. L. Yai Lam	
"	9	B. G. W. Jewell	Washing.	Forwarding L 369-1	
"	9	A. P. Happer	Canton	A. P. Happer vs. L. Yai Lam	
"	10	Collector	New York	Forwarding 9 invoices	
"	9	Collector	Sau Fran.	" 2	
"	8	Viceroy	Canton	S. Wootman vs. Hung Saw Tung	
"	14	"	"	Proter Chinese name for Nieu Cause	
"	16	"	"	Dr. S. J. Macgonnan's letter	
"	18	"	Hong Kong	Arch. meet. No. 265	

Form No. 43 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
July	18	84 Viceroy	Canton	Elephant Tsk. or. Cheong - Fat - Loong	
"	21	85 U. S. Vice Consul Hong Kong	Ack. recd. No. 245.		
"	23	86 R. Y. W. Jewell Washington	Forwarding 3rd Invoice £369-1		
"	24	87 Collector New York	" 10 Invoices		
"	"	88 " San Francisco	" 1 "		
"	"	89 Poan Yu Canton	A. P. Happer or. Li - Fat - Loong		
"	"	90 " "	Jewell or. Mong Ming Au and or. Shun Ming Jung		
"	"	91 Nankhai	" " Chiu - Po - on - Long		
"	25	92 Viceroy	Index and Receipts.		
August	3	93 Collector San Francisco	Forwarding 1 Invoice		
"	"	94 " "	" 1 "		
"	4	95 U. S. Consul Swatow	Incl. dispatch from Viceroy		
"	12	96 Secy. State Washington	Ack. recd. Circulars 59 and 60		
"	15	97 Viceroy Canton	Petition of Dr. Kurr and others		
"	18	98 Poan Yu	A. P. Happer or. Li - Fat - Loong		
"	24	99 Viceroy	Search or Capt. Brady - Shant Pines		

Form No. ~~112~~ 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
August- 24	100	Viceroy Canton	Bless - Poor. Chancellor attend to business		
"	101	State Washington	Act. Rec. Circulars No. 61 & 62		
"	102	General Shanghai	" " No 105 and Office sent dispatch		
"	26	W. O. Bureau Hong Kong	Death of Capt. Proddy		
"	27	Viceroy Canton	Quarry cases		
"	31	Ligation Peking	Money of Account of China		
September 5	106	Poon Yu Canton	AR. Hopper cr. Li - Yai - Lam		
"	16	Collector New York	Forwarding \$8 Invoices		
"	108	" San Francisco	" " 12		
"	18	Act. Comptroller Washington	Act. rec. two for Mr. Jewell		
"	110	As. Secretary "	Mr. Jewell's acct. account for 4 th Qr. 1893		
"	111	" "	Act rec. No 61 and 62		
"	21	Poor. Chancellor Canton	Death of Tierney		
"	22	Hopper "	Now Festival Holiday		
"	26	Poor. Chancellor "	Governor takes Tierney's place for ten		
"	28	Governor "	Act. rec. dish account. Charles Jones		

Form No. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
September 28	116	Governor Canton	Lacking change of business of the royalty		
"	117	Gov. Canton	Governor "		"
"	118	Legation Peking	Act. over appointment as Vice - Consul		
"	119	Consul General Shanghai	Law Books at this office		
		C. V. O. C.			
		United States Consulate			
		Canton October 5 th 1894			
		J. H. Campbell			
		W. C. Vice Consul			

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China, for the Quarter ending September 30, 1894.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Consul General Russell & Co.	53	Shanghai June 26 th	July 2	Foreign Officers Detachment Ordinance of 1892			
Consul General Russell & Co.	54	Canton July 6 th	" 6	Litigation of money from an employee of Russell & Co.			
Consul General Russell & Co.	55	Shanghai June 27 th	" 7	Acc. acct. of my No. 7.			
A. P. Happer.	56	Canton July 8 th	" 8	A. P. Happer vs. Li Yat Lam			
Meieray	57	" "	" 11	Isaiah - employee of Russell & Co.			
"	58	" "	" "	Robert Chinese name of Nee Consul			
"	59	" "	" "	A. P. Happer vs. Li Yat Lam			
"	60	" "	" 12	D. W. Brown vs. King Low Hung			
U. S. Consul	61	Hong Kong "	" 13	H. S. Loring Nee Consul during absence on leave of Consul			
Alphonsus & Co.	62	Canton "	" 17	Refusal of Cheong Lai Long to settle accounts			
U. S. Nee Consul	63	Hong Kong "	" 18	Taking over charge of Consular			
Meieray	64	Canton "	" 18	Dr. Macgowan's letter			
"	65	" "	" 19	Isaiah Russell Nee's employee			
TOTAL							\$

U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postages or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charges them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character, as emanating from some of the executive Departments, or are upon official business, or from some of the legations or consulates, or officers of the United States in foreign countries. Such charges or postages, if paid by consular officers, are not to be included in their accounts for postage against the Department of State. This form, with the blanks properly filled, is to be sent, with the dispatch enclosing each quarterly postage account, to the Secretary of State. Care should

[Form No. 12.]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending September 30, 1894.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid by each party.
Poon Yu	66	Canton July 21	July 23	A. P. Vaphur es.	Li-Yat-Lau		
Russell	67	" " 24	" 24	Insurance			
Viceroy	68	" " 23	" "	Alphonsus Tco. es.	Cheng Fat Loong		
Hankow	69	" " 27	" 28	Jewell es Chuw-Po-An-Long			
Poon Yu	70	" " 30	" 31	" " Wong-Ming-On and es. Chuw Ming Jung			
U. S. Consul	71	Swatow " 28	" "	relating dispatch for Viceroy			
Sept. State	72	Washington May 9	Aug 4	Circular No 89			
"	73	" " 12	" "	" " 60			
"	74	" June 3	" 5	Det. esct. Mr. Jewell's Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98			
Shipping Commissioner	75	New York " "	" "	Impressment of Seamen			
Chief Auditor	76	Washington " 22	" 12	Salary Account Mr. Jewell			
Sept. State	77	" " 8	" "	Circular No 61 - with Copy of an Det. Circular of Det. Appr.			
	78	" " 24	" "	" " 62 Resignation of Hon. J. B. Davis			
TOTAL							\$

NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or allow charges on letters and packages addressed to them, with a view to expedite them, or for United States citizens, except in cases of official character.

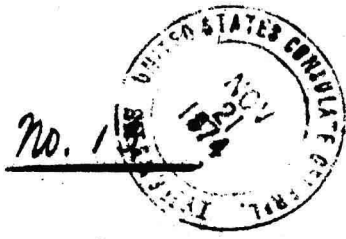
U. S. Consul.

[Form No. 74]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton for the Quarter ending September 30, 1894.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Sept., of State	92	Washington	July 14 Sept.	Appointment as Vice Consul			
A. P. Napier	93	Canton	Sept "	A. P. Napier to Li-Yat-Lau			
"	94	"	" 19 "	"			
Piracy	95	"	" 17 "	"Spark" Piracy			
Stops	96	"	" 18 "	Month Festival Holiday			
Provincial Chancellor	97	"	" 21 "	Death of his Excellency the Viceroy			
"	98	"	" 23 "	Governor assumes charge of business of Viceroyalty			
Legation	99	Peking	" 8 "	Relating appointment as Vice Consul			
Sept of Dipls	100	Washington	July 28 "	Ask over Mr General's No. 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 & 104			
Consul General	101	Shanghai	Sept. 18 "	Supply of Law Books at this Consulate			
Governor of Kwangtung	102	Canton	" 24 "	Assumption of business of Viceroyalty			
Provincial Chancellor	103	"	" 25 "	"		by Governor	
German Consul	104	"	" 29 "	Taking charge at this Port.			
			T. C. E.	United States Consulate		TOTAL	\$

Canton September 5th 1894 J. A. Coffey U. S. Consul.
NOTE.—Consular officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official address.



Mr Wood

United States Consulate, Canton,

Mr. Conyell

to the Department of State

Subject:

Receipt of Department of State Circular
No 64.

No. 13.

United States Consulate.

Canton, October 27, 1874.

John L. Cadwalader Esquire,
Assistant-Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State Circular No. 64.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

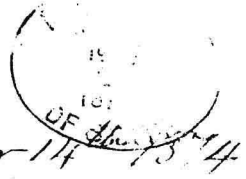
Albion

U. S. Vice Consul.

W
C

Canton

Mr Wood



San Francisco Cal Nov 14 1894

Gen Hamilton Fish

Secy of State Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you
that I will set sail this day for Canton
China, on the P. M. S. S. Co's Steamer "Japan"
direct for Hong Kong. On my arrival
in I shall proceed to my post of duty
without delay, and will notify the Department
of my arrival.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt

R. M. Tindall

U. S. Consul to Canton China.

No. 14.

Mr Wood



United States Consulate at Canton

Mr. Correll is the Department of State

Subject:

Accounts for fraction of 2nd quarter - from
May 7th to June 30th - and for 3rd quarter 1874.

Inclosures.

- 1 Form No. 83 for fraction 2nd quarter 1874 + voucher No. 1
- 2 Salary and Fees Account fraction 2nd quarter 1874 + Form 106
- 3 Interpreter Account fraction 2nd quarter 1874 with vouchers 5 and 6
- 4 Form No. 83 for 3rd quarter 1874 and vouchers Nos 2, 3 + 4.
- 5 Salary and Fees Account for 3rd quarter 1874 with Form 106
- 6 Interpreter Account 3rd quarter 1874 with vouchers
Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
- 7 Exchange Vouchers Nos. 1 and 2

No. 14.

United States Consulate
Canton December 2nd 1844

Honorable John L. Caldwell
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand to you
Quarterly Accounts as follows: For fraction of
2nd quarter 1844 - from May 7th to June 30th in-
clusive - Accounts for Salary and Fees, for Inter-
preter and for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, with
the proper vouchers in each case. For 3rd quarter
1844, Accounts Salary and Fees, for Interpreter and
for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses, each with its
proper vouchers.

The balances due on these accounts have
all been carried forward to the Salary and Fees
Account for the 3rd quarter 1844. I have drawn
on the Secretary of State for the full amount due
on the various Accounts, as fully shown in
the Salary and Fees Account for the 3rd quarter 1844.

I have drawn for the full salary allowed a
Consul at this port for the following reasons: When

required

Requested by the Consul General to assume charge here, I was on the point of leaving China for the United States. I consented to come only because no other suitable person could be found, and because the peculiar circumstances under which the then Consul was leaving led me to believe that full salary would be allowed to whoever would fill the office until a new Consul should arrive. I have received no information from the Department in the matter, but if I am wrong in my surmises and it be decided that I shall not be allowed full salary, I would esteem it a favor if you would pay my draft on presentation, and allow me to refund the amount overdrawn, to the Department upon my arrival in Washington, which will be as soon after the arrival here of the new Consul, as is possible.

I trust you will overlook the fact that my accounts are not made up in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, in view of the facts of the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. P. Wilson

W. O. Vice Consul.

Salary accounts sent to Auditor

No. 15.



Mr. Wood



United States Consulate at Canton

Oct 15

Mr. Coryell to the Department of State

Subject:

Handing over of charge of Consulate by Mr. Coryell Vice Consul to Mr. Lindsay Consul.

~~Nov 15.~~

United States Consulate

Canton December 31st 1874

Honorable John L. Cadwallader.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that
have to day handed over charge of this Office
to Mr. R. M. Zindall U. S. Consul, having
jointly with him made an inventory of the
furniture of the Consulate, and received from
him receipts for the money in my hands
belonging to the Estate of King Ho.

noted

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

A. Leoyere

M. C. Vice Consul



Mr Wood



6:45

United States Consulate at Canton.

Mr. Conyell

to the Department of State.

Subject

Returns for year 1874 and for 4th quarter
of 1874.

No. 16.

United States Consulate,
Canton, December 31st 1894.

Honorable John H. Caldwell
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to hand to you Returns
as follows: For quarter ending December 31st 1894:
Forms Nos. 110, 111, 112 and 113. For year ending
December 31st 1894: Form No. 98.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

[Signature]

W. D. F. [unclear]

Enclosures No. 1 - Form 20 - 4th quarter 1894

" 2 - " 111 - " "

" 3 - " 112 - " "

" 4 - " 113 - " "

" 5 - " 98 - Year ending Dec. 31st 1894

stat

file

file

stat

file

1790-1906
 REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton
 for the Quarter ending December 31, 1894
 Amount of postage paid on each parcel.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
Commissioner of Customs	105	Canton	Oct. 1	Rules Regulations Canton Customs			
W. C. Consul General	106	Shanghai	Sept. 22	King Tiao Tsché			
Department of State	107	Washington	Aug 1	Circular No. 64			
Hankow	108	Canton	Oct. 14	Rules Regulations Canton Customs			
W. C. Consul	109	Ningbo	" 8	Notice of James Murray			
1st Comptroller	110	Washington	Aug 26	Salary & Fees Account Mr. Jewell		April 1 to May 6, 1894	
"	111	"	" 25	" of Interpreter		"	
U. S. Legation	112	Peking	Oct. 6	Original and translation of documents to Peking			
Spanish Consul	113	Canton	" 24	Plamen du Ordre de la Légation			
" Vice	114	"	" "	"			
Governor	115	"	" "	Shipwreck at Pak-Ngok			
Commissioner of Customs	116	"	" 30	Working of New Rules and Regulations			
Consul for Netherlands	117	"	" 31	Resumption of duties			
				TOTAL			\$

U. S. Consul.

Notarized copies of letters and dispatches are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them with a view to change them to the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character. Such charges or postage, if paid by consular officers, are not to be considered as part of the consular expenses.

FORM NO. 1771

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at 1861
for the Quarter ending

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	No. of En- losures	REMARKS	Amount of post- age paid on each parcel
Boon Yu Magistrate	131	Canton Dec. 9	Dec. 19	A. P. Napier to Li Yai-Lam			
Commissioner of Customs	132	" " 24	" 22	Close of office on Christmas and New Year days			
Haukwan	133	" " 21	" "	"			
Namshai Magistrate	134	" " 24	" 24	My-pham to Mr. Cheong Yat-Long			
Acting Viceroys	135	" " 24	" 24	"			
TOTAL							\$

E. D. E.

N. Q. Consulate

Recd

U. S. Consul.

Sealed and unopened objects are not photographed in post postages or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them with a view to change them for the United States, unless they bear on their envelopes evidence of official character.

Form No. 13. 112.

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1874					
October 1	120	German Consul Canton	Recd his taking charge		
" 3	121	Collector	New York Sending 11 invoices		
" "	122	"	San Francisco " 3 "		
" 13	123	Companioner of Customs	Canton Rules & Regulations Customs house		
" 17	124	Waples	Canton New Rules & Regulations Customs house		
" "	125	U. S. Consul	Quarantine enclosing Ordinary from Sec of the Treasury	3	
" 20	126	Collector	New York Sending 3 invoices		
" "	127	"	San Francisco " 1 "		
" 22	128	A. P. Mappes	Canton Mappes versus Li-gat-tau blood		
" 23	129	Dept. State	Washington Returns 3 of Quarters 1874	12	
" "	130	Dept. Auditor	" " " "	2	
" 27	131	Dept. State	" Act sect. Circular No 64	13	
" "	132	Legation	Peking Schum and Translation in all new letters forwarded	5	
" 28	133	Spanish Consul Canton	P. de Ortila takes charge		
" "	134	"	" In Villanueva turns over charge to P. de Ortila		
" "	135	Governor	Canton Case of some ships wrecked near at P. de Ortila		

Form No. 13. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1894					
December 22	153	Acting Viewy Canton	Clyphaut & Co vs Auring		
"	23	Commissioner Canton	Act vs No 41		
"	154	Acting Viewy Canton	Chor of Canton on Christmas		
"	155	Acting Viewy Canton	Clyphaut & Co vs Cheong fat bong		
"	29	From the Canton A. H. Woppen	vs Li yat-fau		
"	31	Censor General Shanghai	Handing over to R. M. Lindvall	13	
"	158	Dept State	Washington	"	15
"	159	13th Consul Canton	"	"	"
"	160	German "	"	"	"
"	161	French "	"	"	"
"	162	Netherlands Vico "	"	"	"
"	163	Sweden & Norway "	"	"	"
"	164	Spanish "	"	"	"
"	165	Consul Agent Denmark	"	"	"
"	166	1st Vice Consul Hong Kong	"	"	"
"	167	"	"	"	"

FORM NO. 73. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1874					
December 31	168	U. S. Consul	Frederick Handing over to R. M. Lindall		
"	169	"	Army	"	"
"	170	"	Kingpo	"	"
"	171	"	Wankow	"	"
"	172	"	Tientsin	"	"
"	173	"	Newchwang	"	"
"	174	"	Chun Kiang	"	"
"	175	"	Consul General Shanghai	"	"
"	176	"	Minister Peking	"	"
"	177	"	Acting Viceroy Canton	"	"
"	178	"	Pro-Chancellor	"	"
"	179	"	Wai Kwan	"	"
"	180	"	Prefect	"	"
"	181	"	Branch	"	"
"	182	"	Don Yui	"	"
"	183	"	Handing General	"	"

Form No. 12, 1/12

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID ON EACH LETTER.
1874					
December 31	184	Commissioners of Customs Canton	Handing over to R. M. Lindall		
"	185	Fifth Auditor Washington	Returns 4 th quarter 1874		
"	186	" " "	Accounts " "		
"	187	Dept State	Returns " "		
"	188	" " "	Accounts " "		
		E. D. C.			
		Mixed Goods Consulate			
		Canton December 31 st 1874			
		J. C. M. W. W.			
		M. Q. vice consul			

P

No. 17.

Mr. Root

United States Consulate at Canton



Mr. Bayne

to the Department of State

Subject.

Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account for
4th quarter 1894.

No. 17.

United States Consulate.

Boston, December 8th 1897.

~~Honorable John L. Garrison~~

~~Honorable~~ Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honor to hand to you this and
Miscellaneous Expense Account for 4th quarter 1897
together with vouchers nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.
For the Balance of Eighty three 90/100 dollars due me,
I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. Pease

W. O. Vice Consul.

Enclosure - Form No. 83 with vouchers nos. 14,
15, 16, 17 and 18 for 4th quarter 1897

Jay
M. B.

Feb 27 Feb.

Wm Wood



U. S. Consulate

Canton January 11th 1875

Hon John L Cadwalader

Post Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you
that I arrived at this city first of
~~October~~ ~~the~~ 30th day of December
1874 and took over charge from Mr.
J. H. Conyett U. S. Vice Consul on the
1st day of January 1875

Noted

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedt Servt

Wm Wood

U. S. Consul

ack C 27706



2:44 PM 3

Mr Wood
U. S. Consulate
Customs January 15th 1875

~~Mr Hon~~ Governor of the Republic
Chief Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inclose to
you, from No 5 duly executed; & forwarded
is an inventory of the furniture of the
office, which was made jointly by
Mr J. H. Coryell and myself and signed
by both him and me

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours Obedt Servant
R M Finckle
U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
Canton December 31st 1874

We certify on this 31st day of December, the services of John B. Campbell ceased and he is entitled to his salary including said day; and that the services of Robert M. Lindall Esq. commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations Chapter XIII.

Robert M. Lindall

A. C. Consul

J. B. Campbell

W. D. Vice Consul

Inventory of articles handed over by John B. Campbell W. D. Vice Consul, to Robert M. Lindall W. D. Consul, Canton December 31st 1874.

1 Desk - 1 Copying press - 1 Book Case - 1 Seal press and seal of this consulate - 1 Picture of the W. D. Senate (presented by P. H. Perry Esq.) - 1 Coat of Arms - 20 Volumes W. D. Statutes at Large - 1 Set Commercial Relations - 1 Set Diplomatic Correspondence for different years - 1 Large tin lined Box - 1 Volumes Elements of International Law - 1 Letter Scale and weights - 1 Letter Book for Department of State - 1 Blue Book - 1 Invoice Book - 3 Miscellaneous Books - 1 Ledger - 1 Record Marine Protocols - 4 Record United States Marine Protocols - 2 Records Consular Courts - 2 Daily Journals of China - 1 Record of Consular Statements of Affairs - 1 Book of Arrivals and Departures American Vessels - 6 Letter files - 3 Registers Official Letters Sent - 2 Registers Official Letters Received - 1 Record of Protocols - 1 Record of American Citizens - 2 Blank Books - 1 Book of Passports - 1 Record of Passports - 1 Record of Relief to American Seamen - 1 Set of 3 Seals for Invoices - 4 Official Song Seals - 1 Set of Blank forms - 4 Instructions - 4 Bottles of Innuce - 2 Blue Books - 2 Covers for Official Circulars - 1 Run case for Blank forms - 1 Set of Stationery - 1 Directory for China 1868 - 1 W. D. Tariff for 1869 - 1 W. D. Imports

Surplus

Anties for # 874 - 1 Pine Table - 4 Chairs - 1 Bed
(broken) - 1 Consular Regulations for 1870 - Cash to create
Fund for destitute Seamen Two 5000 dollars - 1 American
1 Boat Flag - 1 Press Copy Book - 1 Press and Seal for
Consular Agency at Whampoa - 1 Press and Seal for the
Samar Agency at Kiumg - Chow - foo

R. M. Findlay
- U.S. Consul
J. Reesell
W. D. Rice Consul



Mr Moss

United States Consulate at Canton

January 29th 1875

Mr R M Tindall

To the Department of State

*Subject Acknowledging receipt of Circular and
Revised Regulations*

*Recd
Feb 15*

No. 3

United States Consulate
Canton January 29th 1875

To Hon John R. Cadwallader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Consular Circular from Hon
Hamilton Fish Secretary of State calling
attention of Consuls to revised Consular
regulations, a copy of which I received
at the same time.



I have the honor to be

Sir

Very respectfully your obedient servant

R. M. Findall

U. S. Consul.

no  Accept *Aug 5* *rec'd May 10* Mr. Wood
no  United States Consulate at Canton
February 23^d 1875
Mr Tindall
To the Department of State
Subject Tendering Resignation of Office *rec'd May 10*

44(2)

No 45

United States Consulate
Canton February 23^d 1875

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to tender you my resignation as United States Consul at this Port, to take effect on the first day of June next, My ill health compels me to adopt this course. My nervous system received such a shock from exposure on the night and day following that the Steam Ship "Japan" was burned at sea, that I fear it has seriously impaired my constitution

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
R. M. Tindall
U. S. Consul.

54 71

approve and aff. - and allow 15 - notes

United States Consulate at Canton

Mr Tindall to the Department of State

Subject Recommending Gu. C. Ching
for Interpreter

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 1 1896
a: June 1

Consul's attention should
be called to the membership
of his dispatches.

Encl. 10 to

~~W. T. Tindall~~ ~~C. T. Tindall~~

No 54

United States Consulate
Canton March 9th 1875

Hon John L. Cadwallader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

In conformity with instructions from
Mr Seward U. S. Consul General at Shanghai,
requesting a report from me, as to how much of
the last "Diplomatic and Consular Appropria-
tion Bill," which relates to the Salaries of Inter-
preters and allowances for cost of interpretation
in China, should be allowed to this office.

I have the honor to suggest that not less
than seven hundred and fifty dollars should
be allowed for this Consulate. It is not necessary
for me to say, that an Interpreter for this Con-
sulate is indispensable. And in order to get
any thing like a competent man, he must
be paid a sufficient amount for him to sub-
sist upon. No doubt men could be hired for

a

a less salary, but they would not be competent or reliable.

The present Interpreter Yu C. Chuen I found in office here when I took charge from Mr. Corryell, I think he was sent here by Mr. Seward. He has never been regularly appointed by the President, but has been recognised by the Department as such, by paying him the regular salary.

He is a Chinese by birth and nationality, was born at Macao^{ao} and is 28 years of age. I would respectfully suggest, that he be regularly appointed and commissioned, as Interpreter for this Consulate, for the following reasons. He is competent - speaks and writes the English language well, and so far as I know is perfectly reliable.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
R. M. Fındall
U. S. Consul.

#5-121)

No actual app^t. M^r. has made, is a recommendation
is app^t. - His app^t. doubtful C. 5 Jmes

United States Consulate at Canton

Mr Tindall To the Department of State



a: June 5

Subject Recommending Daniel Vrooman for
Marshal

No 55

United States Consulate
Canton March 9th 1875

Hon John L. Cadwallader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to request
that Daniel Vrooman an American
citizen, be appointed Marshal of this
consulate, He is in all respects quali-
fied to fill the position and is the only
American here that would accept it

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

R. M. Tindall

U. S. Consul.

Coal
E

Mr. Wood



Mr. Wood

These a/c's should be suspended pending
explanation of why amounts referred to
by Mr. Woods in his No 920 of 23rd June

JAC 6/17

No 68^{7(?)}

United States Consulate at Canton

Mr R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject Return for first quarter 1875

Nos

United States Consulate
Canton April 13th 1875-

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Inclosed I have the honor to hand to you
Miscellaneous expense account and Return for
1st quarter 1875. Forms Nos 11. 12. 13. 113. & 137. together
with vouchers Nos 1. 2. 3. 4. & 5, and Exchange voucher
for sale of Draft Form 85-

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Wm. Tindall

U. S. Consul

Inclosures

No 1 Form No 11 for 1st quarter 1875-

" 2 " " 12 " " " "

" 3 " " 13 " " " "

del
Wm
do

No 4 Form No 113 for 1st quarter 1875 Nisi

" 5 " " 137 Miscellaneous expense account-together
with vouchers nos 1.2.3.4. & 5 for 1st quarter

" 6 " " 85 Exchange voucher

[Handwritten signature/initials]

Mr Hood

Recd July 9. 75

ackd 13

No 70

United States Consulate at Canton

Mr R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject Apology for delay Return

No 70

United States Consulate
Canton April 13th 1875

Hon. John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have to plead ignorance on my part,
as the cause of delay in making up my quarterly
account for the quarter ending March 31st 1875,
having no one to advise with who was familiar
with this line of business, I have had to rely upon
my own resources, I hope this explanation will
be satisfactory and that the Department will ex-
cuse the delay.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

R M Tindall

U. S. Consul.

Canton Approved

Mr Wood



Washington April 22nd 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader

Assistant Secretary of State -

Washington D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my account for salary for Chinese Writer for the Third Quarter 1874, at Canton I have the honor to say: The salary allowed the Interpreter had therefore been \$75⁰⁰ per month; out of this sum he had paid the Chinese Writer. When the salary of the Interpreter was reduced to \$62⁵⁰ per month, he declared himself unable, out of that sum, to pay the Writer; I therefore by the advice of Mr Consue Guirai Seward, paid the writer \$20⁰⁰ per month, as charged. I have the honor to request that such amount be allowed for a Chinese Writer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. R. Leary

Late Vice Consul

Mr Wood



8(2)
No 75

United States Consulate at Canton

Mrs R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject- Acknowledge receipt despatches No 68
relating to Estate of King & Co & Centennial
Exhibition

No 75

United States Consulate
Canton April 24th 1875

Hon. John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch to Mr. Corryell No 68. together with copies of enclosures, one from Mr. Seward United States Consul General to the Department of State No 855 and one from Department of State to Mr. Seward No 447. all relating to the King Estate, Also circular to Consuls from Hon Hamilton Secretary of State in relation to Centennial Exhibition.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

R. M. Tindall

U. S. Consul.

To Mr. Woods for Encl. Report

Mr. Wood

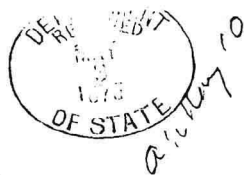
Canton

New York May 1st 1875

Honorable John L. Cadwalader

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.



Sir:

In connection with my accounts now being regulated at the State Department, I have the honor to submit the following as a just charge which might be allowed.

When I consented to assume charge of the Canton consulate, I was in Shanghai and on the eve of a departure for the United States. It seems to me, therefore that I might justly be allowed the cost of transit to Canton and back again to Shanghai, whither I was obliged to return upon giving up the office at Canton. The exact amount I do not remember, but it was not less than one hundred and twenty American dollars (\$120⁰⁰).

I respectfully request that the above mentioned facts may receive your consideration, and that if possible the charge may be allowed.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leary

Late Vice Consul at Canton

p

REPORT

Consular Bureau
May 4th, 1875.

It appears from the statements of Mr. Seward that, on the departure of Mr. Jewell, late Consul at Canton, he thought it best that Mr. Coryell should be appointed Vice Consul at Canton and should take charge of the office. Mr. Coryell had resigned (in February, 1874) the office of Consular Clerk at Shanghai, with a view, as Mr. Seward states, of going to the United States. The appointment of Vice Consul was made.

Mr. Seward recommended that Mr. Coryell be allowed the full salary of the office and states that he would hardly have accepted the place on any other terms.

Only one half the salary however has been allowed.

REPORT

to him, from the time he took charge (May 7 1874) to August 12th, Mr Jewell being regarded as on leave of absence for 60 days and entitled to one half pay during that time and while on transit to the United States. After that and up to January 1, 1875, he received the full pay of the Consulate.

These seem to be all the facts in the case. I do not recall any case in which a claim of this kind has been allowed; but it would seem not inequitable to allow the expenses, on being satisfied as to their amount.

Respectfully submitted

A. B. Wood.

Mr. Wood

See memo on W. Remond's approval
C. 17 June



ackd June 18

9 (7)
No 86

United States Consulate
at Canton

Mrs R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject Nomination of Mrs Gallot as
Vice Consul at Canton

No 86

United States Consulate
Canton. May 5th 1875

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to nominate and
appoint Frederic R. Talbot Vice Consul
of this Consulate, subject to the approval
of Mr Seward Consul General at Shang
hai and the Department of State Mr
Talbot is an American Citizen and has
been a resident of Canton for several
years, is a man of good moral character
and stands high in this community as a
man of honor and integrity. I enclose his
official Bond.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

R M Findall
U. S. Consul.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, dispatch to,

Noted
Sent not enclosed
Canton

ack. C. 9 July

Mr. Wood



ack 9 July 13

No ¹¹ 413

United States Consulate at
Canton

Mr R. M. Lindall to Department of State

Subject - Handing over charge to Mr F. R.
Talbot U.S. Vice Consul in Charge

No 143

United States Consulate
Canton May 14th 1875-

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you
that I have this day handed over the
charge of this office to Mr F R Talbot
U.S. Vice Consul.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
R M Tindall
U. S. Consul.

Adm - C. 9 Aug

Mr. Wood



¹³
No 115

United States Consulate at
Canton

Mr R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject - Relating to Estate of King & Co

No 115

United States Consulate
Canton May 14th 1875

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have to day handed over charge of this office to Mr F. R. Talbot U. S. Vice Consul in charge, having jointly with him made an inventory of the furniture of the Consulate, and received from him receipts for the moneys in my hands belonging to the Estate of King & Co. amounting to Fifteen thousands three hundred and eighty five dollars and Two cents (\$15,385.⁰²/₁₀₀)

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
R M Trudall
U. S. Consul

Mr Wood



Not¹⁵ 17

*United States Consulate at
Canton*

*Mrs R. M. Tindall to Department of State
Subject Ack. recd my Commission as Consul
to Canton*

No 117

United States Consulate
Canton May 14th 1875

Hon John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of my Commission as Consul
to Canton China.

I have also to acknowledge the re-
ceipt of a copy of the "Revised Statutes
of the United States", which has been
placed among the Archives

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
R M. Randall
U. S. Consul.

file - no necessity for cert. -
C 9/inf



Mr. Wood

July 13

No¹⁶ 118

United States Consulate at
Canton

Mr R. M. Tindall to Department of State

Subject - No Consular Agencies now exists
in this Consular district

No 118

United States Consulate
Canton May 14th 1875

Hon. John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

Referring to your despatch No 1
I have the honor to inform you that no ^{would}
Consular Agencies now exists in this
Consular district

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

R M Trudall

U. S. Consul.

ak
hy

No 9

United States Consulate at Canton

M^r. F. R. Talbot to Department of State

Subject-

Taking charge of this consulate

42
F
5

No 9

Adm - C. & Ind

Mr. Wood



United States Consulate
Canton May 14th 1875

Hon. John L. Cadwalader

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that
I have to day taken over charge of this
Consulate from Mr R. M. Tindall
Consul at this port

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

F. R. Talbot

U. S. ^{Vice} Consul.

in charge.

Frank Dickman, Canton
Ship Broker,
Old Slip, Corner Water Street,

P. O. Box 4965.

New York, May 14th 1875

Wm L. Gustavus
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

I enclose I have the honor to hand to you my
passport for passage money to and from my post
duty.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your obedient servant.

J. R. Lowell
Late U. S. Vice Consul at Canton

J. R. Lowell

51. *Compare inventory with that furnished
when consular took things - C. J. Jones*



¹⁰
No 30

United States Consulate at
Canton

Mrs F. R. Talbot to Department of State

Subject

Inclosing Form No 5 inventory of things
in the U. S. Consulate, Canton.

No 30

United States Consulate
Canton May 22nd 1875

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you
that I have on the 14th instant taken over
charge of the office from Mr R. M.
Tindall U. S. Consul, having jointly
with him made an inventory of the
furniture of the Consulate and handed
him receipts for the moneys in my
hands belonging to the Estate of King
etc.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
R. Talbot
U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Form No 5

United States Consulate
Canton May 14th, 1875

We certify on this day 14th May the service of R. M. Tindall ceased and he is entitled to his salary including said day and that the service of F. R. Talbot Esq. commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by Consular Regulations, Chapter XXIII

F. R. Talbot - Vice Consul in charge

R. M. Tindall U. S. Consul.

Inventory of things in the U. S. Consulate
Canton, handed over by R. M. Tindall
to F. R. Talbot Vice Consul in charge May
14th 1875

1 Desk - 1 Copying press - 1 Book case
1 Seal press and seal of this Consulate - 1
Picture of the U. S. Senate (presented by A. H.
Perry Esq.) 1 Coat of Arms - 17 volumes U. S.
Statutes at Large - 1 Lot Commercial Relations
1 Lot Diplomatic correspondence for different
years - 1 Large tin lined camphor wood trunk
1 wheations Elements of International Law - 1
Letter scale and weights - 1 Letter Book for Depart-
ment of State - 1 Fee Book - 1 Invoice Book - 3

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Books-1 Ledger-1 Record of Marine
Protests-1 Record of Extended Protest-Marines
-2 Records of consular courts-2 Daily Journals
of ships-1 Record of Quarterly statement of Fees-1
Book of Arrivals and Departures of American
vessels-1 Record of Birth and Death of Americans
3 Files for Circulars 2 Ditto for Letters-2 Registers
of Official letters sent-2 Registers of official letters
Received-1 Record of Protises-1 Record of Americ-
an citizens-2 Blank Books-1 Book of Passports
1 Record of Passports-1 Record of Relief of American
seaman-1 Set of 3 seals for Invoices-4 official
ivory seals 1 Lot of Blank Forms 4 Inkstand 2
Bottles of Mucilage-2 Chit-Books 1 Merchant order
Book-2 Covers for official Circulars 1 New case
with glass front for Blank Forms 1 Lot of official
and unofficial envelopes 1 Lot official Paper very
small quantity 1 Book of Treaties with China,
being the Directory for 1868. U.S. Tariff volume
for 1869-1 U.S. Import Duties for 1871-1 Pine Table
4 Chairs 1 Seal press (broken) 2 Consular Regul-
ations Cash to credit of fund for Destitute sea-
men Two $50/100$ Dollars-2 American Flags 1 Boat
Flag 1 Press Book 1 Press & seal for the consular
agency at Whampoa-1 Press & seal for the consular
agency at Kuning Chow for

R. M. Fendall
U. S. Consul
J. R. Talbot
U. S. Vice Consul in

176

Mr. Wood
a. Jewell



7012

Canada Miss
June 8th 1875

Hon Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Butt
Miss of
Pamphlet
June 11

Sir I have the honor to accept the appointment as U.S. Consul at Canton China and to transmit my official bond as required by law. I was born in Branch County State of Michigan am now a resident of Grenada Grenada County State of Mississippi from which State I receive my appointment. Have never resided in China or in any of its dependencies.

Hoping I will receive the usual appointed instructions and be excused from writing Washington for such information.

I am Very Respectfully
C. P. Lincoln

Cond
8

Mr Wood

AK 21 Jun 23



U S Consulate
Canton China

Frederica Miss

June 19 4/1875

(No 2)

To the
Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D C

Drift sent
to Fifth Auditor
June 23

Sir I enclose please
find draft on U.S. Treasury for 288 ⁴⁶/₁₀₀
dollars on account of salary as Consul
at Canton for thirty days from date of
my appointment (May 28th). While
receiving instructions, which draft
I trust will be approved and the
amount forwarded to my address at
Chicago Ill. care, Robert Hill Prop
Mattison House from which point
I expect to start for San Francisco
upon receipt of the above mentioned
amount.

Very Respectfully
Chas. D. Lincoln
Consul



U S Consulate
Canton China
Caldwater Mich
June 30th 1875
To the
Asst Secretary of State
Washington
DL

Sir In dispatch
2 I forwarded draft drawn on
U S Treasurer for \$288⁴⁶. and my
final salary to June 28th while
receiving instructions with request
that the amount be forwarded to my
address care of Robt Hill Proprietor
Cutler House Chicago and left
word at the hotel to find my mail
at this place but as yet there
I rec'd the accompanying instructions.
I am ready and expect to
proceed on my route for my post
of duty our receipt of said months
salary and trust it will reach

me in time to enable me
to reach San Francisco and
take passage on the steamer that
I am advised sails the 15th
July

Hoping you will excuse
the undignified appearance of
this and my previous despatches

I am sir

Very Respectfully
D. Lincoln
Consul

